Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, April 9, 1823. No. 1714.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co. beg to announce their having been appointed Agents for the "Oriental Life Insurance Company," of Calcutta, and that they are ready to attend to such Policies as may be presented to them for renewal, as also to be the medium of forwarding applications for new Insurances, and of the receipt, and delivery of the Policies.

A Prospectus of the Institution, with a table of the rates of Premium, may be had on application at their Office in Rampart Row.

Bombay, 2d April 1823.

28th Calcutta Lottery.

THE following TICKETS sold at Bombay in the above LOTTERY, and drawn Prizes, will be paid by the Subscribers at the Exchange of 106 Bombay Rupees, per 100 Siccas less the stipulated discount of 12 per Cent or they will be received in Exchange for TICKETS in the Twenty ninth LOTTERY, if presented to them within two months from this date.

VIZ.

Nos.	601	605	613	617	627	628
634	635	644	647	648	649	1310
1312	1317	1325	1328	1336	1340	1341
1343	4603	4616	4621	4623	4625	4639
4641	4642	4646	4650	5202	5206	5212
5215	5220	5221	5226	5231	5232	5233
5239	5244	5803	5814	5827	5834	5838
5841	5843	5846	5849	and	5850.	

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH & Co.

RAMPART ROW
9th April 1823.

Scheme OF THE 29th Calcutta Lottery

1	Prize of	1,00,000
1	Ditto of	60,000
1	Ditto of	40,000
1	Ditto of	30,000
1	Ditto of	20,000
6	Ditto of 10,000 each	60,000
10	Ditto of 5,000 each	50,000
15	Ditto of 2,000 each	30,000
35	Ditto of 1,000 each	35,000
50	Ditto of 500 each	25,000
1200	Ditto of 125 each	1,50,000

1321 PRIZES.
4679 BLANKS.

6,000 TICKETS AT 100 RS. EACH, 6,00,000

A deduction of Twelve per Cent, will be made from all the Prizes for the improvement of Calcutta, and the expences of the Lottery.

The Prizes will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, subject to the deduction specified in the foregoing article, Thirty days after the Drawing shall have been completed.

Government Advertisements.

The 1200 Numbers first drawn from the Number Wheel will be entitled to the 1200 Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

The capital Prize of 1,00,000 Rupees will be a floating Prize, on the last day of drawing, and that of Sicca Rupees 60,000 from the Commencement of the Sixth Day.

The Drawing will commence on the Ist July next, and is to be completed in twelve days Drawing, so as to be finished on or before the 28th August.

For the accommodation of the Public, the Agents at Fort St. George and Bombay will be authorised to discharge the Prizes which may be drawn amongst the Tickets sold at those Presidencies, if they are presented for payment within Two Months after the Agents shall have received authentic Lists of such Prizes of which due notice will be given by them in the Government Gazette; but the holders of any Prizes who do not present their Tickets to the Agents within that period, will be referred for payment to the Bank of Bengal.

J. TROTTER, *Superintendent.*
Calcutta, the 13th March, 1823.

Tickets for sale at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, & Co. at Rs. 130 each.

RAMPART ROW
9th April 1823.

For Private Sale.

A COMMODIOUS AND *FAST SAILING SCHOONER,*

Brig Rigged,

and

COMPLETE IN STORES.

SHE was built at Cochin, at 1817-18, and having lately undergone the most ample repairs, is now ready for sea. Price Rs. 2,500. If not sold in one month from this date, she will Sail for Calcutta. Further particulars may be known by applying at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Bombay, 9th April 1823.

Advertisement.

MULLAH HAUCHUM,

HAS ARRIVED IN THE SHIP

SOOLTANA,

WITH A NUMBER OF

30 *FINE*

HORSES,

That will answer for the

Turf,

TO BE SEEN AT

Dady Santooks STABLE.

Bombay, 9th April 1823.

Savory, Moore & others,

MR. GAMA, has just opened for sale a fresh Batch of Soda powder, Sied-litz Salts, Aerated Limonade, Acidulated Kali, and various other articels from the above celebrated Houses. He has also to inform those Gentlemen, who reside at the outstations that he will feel himself extremely obliged, should they be pleased to convey their orders for any of the above Articles through their Agents in Bombay, and not otherwise.

Bombay 4th April 1823.

Bombay Amateur Theatre.

On Tuesday the 15th Instant,

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE FIRST PART OF

SHAKESPEARE'S

HISTORICAL PLAY

OF

KING HENRY IV.

TICKETS and Places to be had at the Theatre, on Monday the 14th, and Tuesday the 15th instant.

Doors to be opened at six o'clock, and the performance to commence at seven.

Green Room, 4th April 1823.

For Sale,

AT THE GODOWNS

UNDER THE OFFICE OF

Messrs. Remington Crawford & Co.

A FEW six dozen chests of high flavored light CLARET, from the House of *Wilson* and *Cutler*, at Rs. 40 per dozen.

Bombay 4th April 1823.

Advertisement.

TO CLOSE A CONCER N.

Limjee Cowasjee

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR READY MONEY ONLY

At his Godown

UNDER APOLLO HOUSE

On Monday next 14th Instant.

At 11 O'clock in the Forenoon

SUNDRY Double and Single Barrelled Fowling Pieces, Pistols of Various discriptions all finished in a very superior manner and commissioned from that well known maker W. Parker of Holborn. Immediately after 200 Cases Containing 1 Dozen each, marked P. of Chateau Margaux Claret.

230 Cases of Ditto——Ditto Marked G. A. L. of Medoc Claret, will be offered for sale. This wine was imported a few months since direct from Bourdeaux and is of excellent quality and very high flavor. Samples may be tasted at the godown.

Bombay 9th April 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

BEG to infoem the Public, that they have exposed for Sale at their Shop a fresh Parmasan Cheese which they will be disposed of by retail.

Bombay 9th April 1823.

For Sale,

ABOUT Forty Hogsheads and a few Butts of PALE ALE, lately imported from the House of *Abbott* and *Sedgwick* at 60 Rs. per Hogshead.

Apply to Mr. P. STEWART at his Office in Forbes Street.

Bombay 5th April 1823.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having any Claims or Demands on the Estate of SAHEB CAWN, bin DAWOOD CAWN, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, are hereby requested to send in the particulars of their Claims to JOSEY WOODASUNKER JUGNASWER, the Administrator to the said Estate, on or before the 25th Instant, and in default whereof no claim shall be admitted. —Dated 9th April 1823.

JOSEY WOODASUNKER JUGNASWER.
Administrator.

Bombay, 9th April 1823.

જાહેરખબર

શરવે·લોકો·મરનાર·શ્રી· મુમ
બઇવાલો·મી· શાઇખખાંન·ખી
ના·દાઉદખાંનની·મીલકત· ઉપ
ર·માગનારા·કોઈ·તેના·પોતાનો
લેણાનો·ફીશાબની·વીગત·ઈ·મ
રનારનો·વકીલ·જોશી·ઉદેશંકર·
જગનેશવર· આ· મહીનાંની· તા
રીખ ૨૫ મી·ઋખી·આપે·તેઉ
પરાંત·કાંઇ·કોઇદાવો·કરેતો· ઋ
મો· કબુલ· કરીશ્રનથી *
જોશી·ઉદેશંકર·જગનેશવર*
તા૦ ૯ મી·આપરેલ·શંને ૧૮૨૩

For Freight.

THE SHIP,

SULTAN,

Capt. Hodges,

WILL Sail positively on the 15th Instant, and will receive Goods on Freight for Madras and Calcutta. Apply to Messrs. *Roger de Faria and Co.* or to Capt. *Hodges*.

Bombay 9th April 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1823.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nimmo M. D. having arrived at the Presidency, for the purpose of proceeding to Europe, in conformity to the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 3d April 1822, published in General Orders of 20th September last, is appointed to the charge of the medical duties of the Vestal until her arrival at Suez, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Griffiths who is relieved from that duty on sick certificate.

Mr. Nimmo will cease to be borne on the returns of this Presidency from the date of his leaving the Vestal at Suez, or other Port, where the Government dispatches may be landed.

Bombay Castle, 20th March 1823.

Gunner James Bowers who was appointed a temporary Apothecary in General Orders by the Commander in Chief of the 22 d June 1821, is confirmed in that situation upon the full pay of Apothecary from the 1st instant.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Captain Henry Newton of the 4th Regiment N. I. to be Major of Brigade to be Forces upon this Establishment, vice Thurnam —Date of appointment, 15 h March 1823.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edgar having arrived at the Presidency for the purpose of proceeding to Europe, in conformity to the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, published in general orders of 20th September last, and having ob ained permission to proceed via Egypt, will cease to be borne on the returns of this Presidency from the day of his embarkation on the Cruizer Vestal.

Bombay Castle 31st March, 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon James P ig e to be Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Surat,—Date of appointment, 25th March 1823.

Bombay Castle, 3d April 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon William Carstairs to be Deputy Medical Storekeeper to the Poona Division of the Army, vice Kane, removed to the Civil duties of the Residency at Satarah,—Date of appointment, 27 h March 1823.

Lieutenant R. Warden of the 1 t Battalion of the Regt of Artillery, is appointed Assistant to Francis Warden Esquire, as Forth Member of Council from 29th January.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

THE FATE OF CULLODEN.

OR

THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE.

Part supposed to have been sung at the door of an adherent to the cause, by one of the afterwards wandering sons of Culloden.

As April winds ae night did blow,
And I sat in my Chamer ha',
A voice upon my ear did fa'
That sang sae sweet and sadly ;

" O ! waes me for the white Cockade,
The bonnet blue, and tartan plaid,
The targe, the dirk, and hieland blade
That suffered at Culloden.

'It's there they lie fer' low I trow,
'Mong blood instead o' mountain dew,
While those that live I fear are few
Wha joined the cause sae gladly ;

'For lang they'll rue they bore the blade,
The bonnet blue, and tartan plaid,
The targe, the dirk, or white Cockade
Last day upon Culloden.

'Forced to wander frae my hame,
And branded wi' a rebels name,
I saught beneath a hollow'd stane,
Last night a kindly shelter.

'For him I yet would bear the blade
The bonnet blue, the tartan plaid
The targe, the dirk, and white Cockade
Again upon Culloden.

'I'll rang the hills until I hear
How fares my young brave Chevalier
Nae danger for mysel' I'll fear
Gin he was o'er the water.

'Then waes me for the white Cockade
The bonnet blue, the tartar plaid
The targe, the dirk, and Hieland blade
That suffered at Culloden.

'O gin he chance to pass your door
Protect him frae the fates that lower
And Heaven will bless you ilka' how
For him that's broken harted,

'Wha' far his right did bear the blade
Thi' honest dirk, and tartan plaid
Wi' bonnet blue, and white Cockade
Last day upon Colloden."

Wi' mowrnfri step I left my chair,
To shield him frae the wintry air,
The winds blew high I heard nae mair,
The stranger had departed ;

Lamenting for the fallen blade
The bonnet blew, the tartan plaid
The targe, the dirk, and white Cockade ;
That lay upon Culloden ;

I'd welcomed him to tak a seat
Before a fire o' blazing peat
Just a' for him he last did meet
And fight for so true harted.

Where low was laid, the shining blade
Companion of the tartan plaid—
The targe, the dirk, and the white Cockade
That reared upon Culloden.

T.— B.—
M.— E.—

(Dated)
CULLODEN MUIR,
1745.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A letter adrressed " Sic vos non vobis" *was left at our Office on Monday.*

The remarks sent us by Q. *are very just, but no beneficial effect that we can foresee, could possibly result from the publication of his letter.*

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH APRIL 1823.

In the absence of all local news we have continued our extracts from the Journals of the Sister Presidencies, and from our latest English files.

On Friday Evening last, the Troops in Garrison consisting of the Bombay European Regt. 2nd Batt. 9th Regt. N. I. and 2nd Extra Batt. forming a Brigade, under the Command of Colonel Ogilvie, C. B. of His Majesty's 20th Regt. were reviewed by the Hon'ble the Governor.

The Troops after performing several manœuvres in a satisfactory style, passed in Order of Review, when the Hon'ble the Governor was pleased to issue the following General Order through His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Saturday 5th April 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief has been requested by the Hon'ble the Governor to make known to the Troops Inspected by him yesterday and exercised by Lieutenant Colonel Ogilvie, C. B. Commandant of the Garrison, his entire satisfaction at their appearance and performance,to which His Excellency begs to add the expression of his own.

THEATRICALS.

We are happy to observe, that the spirit and zeal of our corps dramatique has enabled the Managers to announce the first part of Shakespeare's Historical play of King Henry the Fourth for representation on Tuesday Evening the 15th instant.

Understanding that some alarm has been excited among the fair readers of Shakespeare after perusing the old and uncorrected Editions, we are happy in being able to state, that Inchbald will be the prompt book. The latter we have read, and find every thing expunged that in any degree might prove ungrateful to the chastest ear.

Abu Jaad has sent us his promised letter, but as it touches most pointedly on a subject, which will shortly appear in a more serious shape in a public Court of Justice, we decline giving it insertion.

Bombay

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Jas. Gordon, Ben. Establishment,
Lieut. A. N. Riddle Pioneers,
Lieut. and Adjt W. Burrowes, 2 | 7 Regt.
Lieut. Col. J. Dunbar 3rd Light Cav. •
Capt. R. S. Sutherland, 1 | 7 Regt. •
Lieut. S. C Spence, 1 | 7 Regt.
Ensign E. M. Earl, 1 | 12 Regt.
Lieut. W. F. Barlow, 1 | 12 Regt.
Lieut. E. V. Ramsay 1 | 12 Regt.
Lieut. S. Hennell, 1 | 6 Regt.
Lieut R. H. Hughes 1 | 6 Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. S. Levery, Pioneer B.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—April 1 Off The Entrance of the Harbour Brig Darria Dowlatt, Nacqudah Futters Alley from Penang, 1st Feb.

2d. Brig Sarah, Richard Codlenoz, from Penang, 6th Jan. Madras 22nd Feb.

Do. Brig Hamoody, Nacqudah Goolam been Mahomed, from Maloy Coast 17th July.

3rd, Grab Brig Hamoody, Nacqudah Hamud Bhoy Meja, from Surat 31 March.

Do. Brig Darria Dowlatt, Nacqudah Futta Ally, from Penang 1st Feb.

5th, Portuguese Ship Sr. de Penha. L. de Encamasco, from Maccao 20 Dec. 1822 Goa 22d March.

Do. Ship Sultan, J. Hodges, from Bussorah 2d March.

6th, H. C. Ship Ernaad, D. Jones, from Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ernaad.—Mrs. Hungerford, Lieut. Doyle H. M. 4, Dragoons.
Lieut. Child H. M. 67 Regt.
Mr. Johnson, Mr. George Howard.
Mr. Wm. Higham.

DEPARTURES.—April 3rd The H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. G. Middleton, to Malabar Coast.

Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, to Malabar Coast.

Do. Ship Ranger, C. C. Clerk, to Mauritius.

5th, Portuguese Ship Angelica, A. F. de Silva, to Demaun.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ranger.—C. Law Esq.

Ditto Angelica, Mr. G. M. Barros, Mr, J. M. Pinto, Mr. A. A. D. Silva.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Trumph, for London.
Lowjee, for China
Cornwallis, for ditto.
Saw Byramgore, for ditto,
Sulemany, for ditto.
Caroline, for Bussorah.
Harriet, for ditto.
Sumdany, for ditto.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.

At Poona on the 29th Inst. the Lady of J. B. Simson Esq. of a daughter.

On Sunday Morning the 6th Instant the Lady of Lieut. W. A. Tate of the Engineers, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Bassadore, on the morning of the 22d of last Feb. of a bilious fever, after 27 days severe sufferiug, Lieut. John Stout, (of the H. C. Marine, and Commanding the Mercury,) aged 32 years: a man whose gentleness of manners, goodness of heart and worth of character, rendered him truly esteemed and respected by those who had the pleasure of being intimately known to him, and whose loss is severely felt, by his family and friends.

On Monday last the 7th Instant, in the 54th yea of his age, Captain José Joaquim Freitas, late of the Portuguese Navy.

Notwithstanding that the evening of his mortal career appeared darkened by clouds big with misfortune, he still cultivated so good-natured and sociable a temper that he always ensured the esteem and respect of those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. To him, Death, we hope, was a truly welcome messenger since he met him while lingering under the most severe indisposition and with the piety and resignation of a humble Christian.

Vão os annos descendo, e já do Estio
Ha pouco que passar até o Outono :
A Fortuna me faz o engenho frio,
Do qual já me não jacto, nem me abono ;
Os desgostos me vão levando ao rio
Donegro esquecimento, e eterno sono :

CAMOENS.

No more the summer of my life remains,
My Autumn's tempestuous evening chills my veins,
Down the bleak stream of fate by woes on woes
Urg'd on, I hasten to the tomb's repose,
The port whose deep dark bottom shall detain
My anchor never to be weigh'd again,
Never on other sea of Life to steer
The human Course. MICKLE.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday last, the 11th March, at the Cathedral, by the Revered Mr. Corrie, Ensign Souter, of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Harriet Uvedale, youngest daughter of the late Ralph Uvedale, Esq of the Supreme Court.

On the 12th March, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson Mr. Thomas Rose, of the Honorable Company's Marine, to Mrs. Jane McCow.

BIRTHS.

At Midnapore, on Monday the 10th March, the lady of Major D'Aguilar, 13th Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 10th March, at Bogwongolah, Moorshedabad, Mrs. Thomas Rose, of a daughter.

On Monday, the 10th March, Mrs. A. James, of a son.

On Tuesday night, the 11th March, the lady of G. Ballard, Esq. of a son.

On the 11th March, Mrs. Frisby, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 15th March, Mrs. A. C. Pearson, the wife of Mr. George Henry Pearson, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday morning, the 11th March, Mr. James Baxter, the celebrated Hair Dresser of Crooked Lane, aged 66 years.

Yesterday, March 16, Mr. Thomas Russ, Master Pilot in the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 38 years.

Madras.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday, the 22d Instant, at St. Thomas's Mount, by the Revd. P. STEWART, A. B. A E. BLEST, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon, to Miss MAGGS.

BIRTHS,

On the the 19th Instant, at Masulipatam, the Lady of Captain G. JONES, Major of Brigade in the Northern Division, of a Daughter.

At Cannanore on the 19th Instant, the Lady of Captain MACQUEEN, 18th Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 24th Instant, ELIZABETH, the Infant Daughter of HENRY MOSTYN, Esq of His Majesty's 41st Foot, aged 1 month and four days.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

MARCH 17, 1823.

BUY.	PREMIUM.	SELL
30 0	Remittable Loan	29 0
7 0	5 Per Ct. Loan Certificate	6 0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 6TH MARCH, 1823.

Mr. James Armstrong, Second Register of the Zillah Court at Tirhoot.

Mr. Stewart Paxton, Assistant to the Magistrat and to the Collector of the District of Cuttack.

THE 13TH MARCH 1823.

Mr. R. Mitford, Third Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. J. Hayes, Fourth ditto ditto Dacca.

Mr. W. F. Dick, Judge and Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr A. Mackenzie; ditto ditto of Etawah.

Mr. F. C. Smith, ditto ditto of Meerut.

Mr. J. S. Boldero, ditto ditto of Allyghur.

Mr. G. Mainwaring, ditto ditto of the Southern Division of Bundlecund.

Mr. H. M. Pigou, ditto ditto of Buckergunge.

Mr. C. J. Middleton; ditto ditto of Sylhet.

Mr. C. Dawes, ditto ditto of Tipperah.

Mr. C. W. Smith, ditto ditto of Purneah.

Mr. J. Masters, ditto ditto of the 24 Pergunnahs

Mr H. Nisbet, Register of Allahabad and Joint Magistrate stationed at Futtehpore,

Mr. R. C. Glyn, ditto of Bareilly and ditto ditto at Shahjehaupore.

Mr. C. P. Thompson, ditto of the 24-Pergunnahs and ditto at Bangunnee.

Mr. R. Creighton, ditto of the Jungle Mahals.

Mr. E. Bradford, additional Register at Bareilly.

Mr. J. Stanforth, Register of the City of Dacca.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 13TH MARCH, 1823.

Mr. W. Paton, Second Member of the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA,—SECOND WEEK IN FEBRUARY

*** *Thermometer placed at a North Window in the Shade.*

March. 1823	DEGS.	*March,* 1823.	DEGS.
Saturday 1st — Much rain last night and this morning		Tuesday 4th — 7½ A. M.	74
7 A. M.	65	12 M.	85
1¾ P. M.	83	5 P. M.	88
4½ P. M.	82	Wednesday 5th — 6½ A. M.	71
Sunday 2d — 7 A. M.	69	12 M	87
5 P. M.	80	Thursday 6th — 6 P. M.	60
Monday 3d — 8 A. M.	72	8 P. M.	77
12½ P. M.	85	12½ P. M	88
6½ A. M.	85	Friday 21st — 6 A M. Heavy Rain	
		6½ P. M	70
		4 P. M.	76

HIGHEST RANGE..... 90 | LOWEST DITTO 65
AVERAGE MEDIUM, ... | 77¼

MEDICAL REPORT.

The average of the Thermometer continues to encrease—and also the average proportion of Disease; but without assuming any distinct type beyond that of a determination to the Bowels.

Cholera Morbus is said to prevail among Europeans, as well as Natives.

Durrumtollah, March 10, 1823.

Asiatic Society.—On Wednesday evening, the 8th of March, a Meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at their Apartments in Chouringhee, W. B. BAYLEY Esq. Vice President in the Chair.

The Honorable J. H. HARINGTON was elected a Vice-President, and Dr. A. R. JACKSON, J. WHEATLEY, and R. B. FRANCIS, Esqrs. proposed at the last meeting, were elected members of the Society.

A letter was read from Mr. A. W. SCHLEGEL of Bonn in Prussia, acknowledging his election as an Honorary Member.

A letter from the Aulic Counsellor, VON HAMMER, was read, stating that some new Mithriac monuments, still more remarkable than those hitherto known, had been discovered in Transylvania, of which he proposes to offer a description. He also acknowledged the receipt of the 13th volume of the Asiatic Researches.

Mr. MACK communicated his thanks, by letter to the members of the Society for the accommodation which they had liberally afforded him for his Course of Lectures on Chemistry.

A letter was read from Dr. CARBY inclosing one from H. NISBET, Esq. of the Civil Service, giving an account of the Aerolite which lately fell in the zillah of Allahabad. Mr. NISBET promises to send a specimen of the meteoric stone to the Society, to be deposited in the Museum. Six fragments in his possession weigh upwards of twenty one pounds.

A communication was read from Mr. MOORCROFT, on deputation to Chinese and Oosbek Toorkistan, dated Leh, the capital of Ladakh, May 7th, 1821, forwarding various articles for the Museum, which have been received. 1.—The skin of the Lynx. 2.—The skins of the Leopard, both male and female, the latter the largest. 3.—The skin of the Pear. 4.—The skin of the Fox. 5.—The skin of a variety of the Flying Squirrel. These skins are said to differ considerably in color from the skins of the same kind of animals in other parts of Asia to which Europeans have had access.

A letter was read from Dr ADAM, Secretary to the Calcutta Medical and Physical Society, requesting, by the direction of the President and Managing Committee, the members of the Asiatic Society to grant their Apartments for the use of the Medical Society, till such time as permanent accommodation can be procured elsewhere. Permission was granted as far as it may not interfere with the convenience of the Asiatic Society.

W. B. BAYLEY Esq. presented to the Society for the Museum, in the name of B. H. HODGSON, Esq. some specimens of Woollen Cloth, of Crystals of Metallic Ores, of Salagram Stones, of Siva Lingas, and a Prayercylinder, from Nepaul.

The Woollen Cloth is the manufacture of the women of Bhote. Bhote, according to the natives of Katmandoo, is that vast mountainous tract, bounded on the East by the Indus, on the West by the Burhampooter (within the hills), and on the North by the Himalaya, eternal snows. On the South there seems to be no natural boundary, Bhote being said to begin where those petty hill principalities, upon the ruins of which the Goorkha dynasty rose, terminates towards the north;—so that the northern frontier of those petty states is the southern boundary of Bhote. The Sheep, whose fleeces affords the material for the woollen manufacture here noticed, is a native of Bhote. It is a large, strong, and stately animal, resembling in size and figure the Leicestershire breed. It is the only beast of burden that can traverse those frightful regions, and carries commonly about fifteen seers, and is worth, in the valley of Nepaul, about 2 Rupees eight annas. The fleece differs greatly in quality, changing with every difference of climate that is experienced throughout the extensive tract in question. It is coarsest in the most southern parts, and gradually improves in softness as the cold increases towards the north, becoming in the immediate neighbourhood of the snows, little inferior in fineness to the fleece of the Shawl Goat.

A beautiful model of a native carriage was presented to the Society, by the relatives of the late Miss TYTLER, a lady who has enriched the Museum with a great variety of curious models, and whose highly meritorious acquirements in science and literature deserve a lasting record.

The two first numbers of the *Journal Asiatique*, published by the *Societè Asiatique*, of Paris, were received at the meeting from the Secretary ABEL-REMUSAT. Their contents we shall take a further opportunity of noticing.

An Account geographical, statistical, political, historical, and archæological of Orissa Proper, or Cuttack, by ANDREW STIRLING, Esq. was laid before the meeting by the Secretary. It consists of three parts. The first contains a general description of the province, its boundaries ancient and modern, soil, productions, geology, rivers, towns, commerce, population, revenues, political institutions, and land revenue; the second part its chronology and history, and third part its religion, antiquities, temples, and civil architecture. In the district of Cuttack the finest salt of all India is manufactured, and the annual net revenue of it is said to fall little short of sixteen lacks of rupees. It is remarkable for its whiteness and purity even before it has passed into the hands of the merchants, and is of the species called *pangah*, procured by boiling. The process which is rude and simple is thus described. The sea water, brought up by various small channels to the neighbourhood

of the manufacturing stations, or Khalaries, is first mixed up and saturated with a quantity of the salt earth, or efflorescence which forms on the surface of the low ground all around, after it has been overflowed by the high tides, and which being scraped off by the Molunghees, or manufacturers, is thrown into cylindrical receptacles of earth having a vent underneath, and a false bottom made of twigs and straw. The strongly impregnated brine filtering through the grass, &c. is carried by a channel dug in the ground to a spot at hand surrounded with an inclosure of mats, in the center of which a number of long earthen pots, generally about two hundred, cemented together by mud into the form of a dome under which is a fire place or oven. The brine is poured into these pots, or choolahs, and boiled untill a sufficient degree of evaporation has taken place, when the salt is taken out as it forms with iron ladles and collected in heaps in the open air. The heaps are afterwards thatched with reeds, chiefly the *Nul* (Aroundo karka), and remain exposed to all the inclemency of the weather, until sold or removed by the officers of the agency.

Cuttack owes much of its celebrity to the temple of Juggernauth. The town of that name is calculated to contain 5741 houses. Every span of it is holy ground, and the whole of the land is held free of rent, on the tenure of performing certain services in and about the temple. The principal street is composed almost entirely of *Mutes*, or religious establishments, built of masonry, with low pillared verandahs, interspersed with trees. The climate of Juggernauth is said to be the most agreeable and salubrious in India during the hot months, the south west monsoon blowing from the sea at that season in a steady and refreshing breeze, which seldom fails till the approach of the rains.

The edifices, which composed the great temple of Bhobunsir, stand within a square area inclosed by a stout wall of stone measuring 600 feet on each side, which has its principal gateway guarded by two monstrous griffins, or winged lions, in a sitting posture on the eastern face. About the centre the great middle tower, Burra Dewal, or sanctuary in which the images are always kept, rises majestically to a height of 180 feet. Standing near the great pagoda, forty or fifty temples or towers may be seen in every direction. All the sacred buildings are constructed either of redish granite, resembling sand stone, or of the free stone yielded plentifully by the neighbouring hills. The elevation of the loftiest is from 150 to 180 feet. The stones are held together by iron clamps, and the architects have trusted for the support of their roofs to the method of placing horizontal layers of stone projecting one beyond the other, until the sides approach sufficiently near at the tops to admit of the block being laid across.

The famous temple of Jaggernauth, in its form and distribution, resembles closely the great pagoda of Bhobunsir, and is nearly of similar dimensions. It is said to have cost from 40 to 50 lacks of rupees. The dreadful fanaticism which formerly prompted pilgrims to sacrifice themselves under the wheels of the Juggernauth rut'h, has happily ceased. During four years that Mr. STIRLING witnessed the ceremony three cases of self-immolation only occurred, one of which was doubtful and might have been accidental and the other two victims had long been suffering from excruciating complaints, and chose that method of ridding themselves of the burden of life, in preference to the other modes of suicide so prevalent among the lower orders.

The self-immolation of widows is said to be less frequent in the vicinity of Juggernauth than might have been expected, the average of Suttees not exceeding ten per annum. There is this peculiarity, as performed there, instead of ascending a pile the infatuated widow lets herself down into a pit, at the bottom of which the dead body of the husband has been previously placed, with lighted faggots above and beneath. In 1819 a most heart rending spectacle was exhibited. The wood collected for the fire being quite green, could not be made to burn briskly, and only scorched the poor sufferer, who must have endured the greatest agoney,—but without uttering a shriek or complaint. The attendants then threw into the pit a quantity of rosin, covering the living body with a coating of this inflammable substance, which attracting the fire, the skin was thus gradually peeled off, and the miserable victim at length expired, still without a groan.

The Black Pagoda on the sea shore though in a ruinous state, is still about 120 feet high, and well known to mariners. There is a fabulous tradition among the natives of the neighbouring villages which is said to account for its desertion and dilapidation. They relate that a *koomba put'hur*, or load-stone of immense size was formerly lodged on the summit of the great tower, which had the effect of drawing ashore all the vessels passing near the coast; The inconvenience of this was so much felt, that about two centuries since, in the Moghul time, the crew of a Ship landed at a distance, and stealing down the coast, attacked the temple, scaled the tower, and carried off the loadstone! The priests, alarmed at this violation of the sanctity of the place, removed the image of the god, Surya, to Pooree, and from that time the temple became deserted, and went rapidly to ruin.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society.—A meeting of this Society was held at the house of the President on the 12th instant, W. LEYCESTER, Esq. in the Chair. A letter was read from the President, communicating a paper from Mr. PIDDINGTON at Amerpoor, near Sooksaugur, dated in December last, on the method of preparing hemp from *Musa textilis* at Mansla, accompanied by models of two machines used in manufacture. Samples of recent hemp were produced at the meeting, made by the President from the fibres of three sorts of *Muse* and of *Yucca superba*.

It was resolved, on the recommendation of the President, that a collection of engrafted fruit trees be ordered out from England for the use of the Society, to the amount of one hundred pounds sterling, and that a native of this country be sent home for the express purpose of taking charge of the plants during the voyage from England. An opportunity at present offering itself by the immediate departure of the Ship *Princess Charlotte* for Liverpool, it was further resolved that the requisite application be made to Mr. SHEPHERD, the Curator of the Botanic Garden at that place, and that the valuable services of Captain McKEAN of the *Princess Charlotte*, be solicited, in order that special care may be taken of the grafts after they are placed in his charge. A Committee was nominated to regulate the printing of the Society's transactions, and another to regulate foreign expenditure, importation of fruit trees, implements, &c. Dr. J. ADAM and Mr. E. ROYLE were elected members of the Society.

A communication was read from Dr. N. WALLICH, the Secretary, on the population of Penang, and the retail price of Opium on that Island. A Census of the population of Penang and its dependencies up to the 30th June, 1822, gives the following result:

Malays and Bugis	19,767
Acheenese,	454
Batias,	867
Chinese,	8,856
Choolias,	6,057
Bengalese,	1,538
Burmas and Siamese,	862
Arabs,	150
Armenians,	19
Parsees,	13
Native Christians,	1,026
Caffrees,	118
Itinerants, estimated at	2,000
Native Military, followers, and convicts,	3,000
Europeans and their descendents,	400
	45,127

The number of emigrants from the Quida country to the island is calculated at 6,124. It is stated that the population during the first six months of 1822, had increased between two and three thousand, and the increase is said to be likely to continue. Respecting Opium, it seems that 28 chests are annually imported for the Malay and Chinese inhabitants, and a revenue of 3 or 4000 Spanish Dollars is derived monthly from the farmers who purchase the monopoly of retailing the drug. The opium is submitted to a simple operation by which a first and second sort of extract, called Chandoo, is made. Thus prepared for smoking, and divided into small portions for retail, each chest produces, at the rate of 6 pie per *hoon*, 9,600 Dollars, or nearly 20,000 Sa. Rs. and it is calculated that the consumer pays between 24 and 25,000 per cent above the prime cost. The monopoly and high price are intended to limit the sale of this drug, which is used by the Malays and Chinese solely on account of its intoxicating quality.

The late Bishop of Calcutta. In pursuance of an intention of the late Archdeacon Loring, partly indeed carried into effect a very short time previous to his own lamented decease, it has been proposed to shew some mark of respect to the memory of the late Right Revd. Dr. Middleton, the first Protestant Bishop in India. To this effect, the Clergy were invited to subscribe towards the cost of a Monument, to be erected in the Cathedral Church of St. John, Calcutta: the sum collected will be remitted to the Lord Bishop of London, or of Llandaff, to be applied to that purpose, a similar remittance having been made by the Ven. Archdeacon of Bombay.

It was further proposed, that Subscriptions be respectfully received from such of the Laity as may be disposed to concur in this mark of respect to the Memory of our late Diocesan. The Revd. J. Hawtayne will recieve names, and subscriptions. *Jno. Bull.*

The Press. In the Supreme Court on Saturday last, the 15th of March, Mr. MONEY, Standing Counsel to the Company, laid before the Court to be registered and published, a Rule framed by the Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council, to regulate the future publication of Newspapers, &c. within the Settlement of Fort William. The Rule was publickly read, and is as follows.

A Rule Ordinance and Regulation, for the Good Order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, made and framed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

WHEREAS matters tending to bring the Government of this country as by law established, into hatred and contempt, and to disturb the peace, harmony and good order of Society, have of late been frequently printed and circulated in newspapers and other papers, published in Calcutta, for the prevention whereof it is deemed expedient to regulate by law the printing and publication within the settlement of Fort William in Bengal, of Newspapers, and of all Magazines, Registers, Pamphlets and other printed books and papers, in any language or character published periodically, containing or purporting to contain public news and intelligence, or strictures on the acts, measures and proceedings of Government, or any political events or transactions whatsoever.

1st. Be it therefore Ordained by the Authority of the Governor General in Counsel of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, at and within the said settlement or factory of Fort William in Bengal aforesaid, by and in virtue of and under the authority of a certain act of Parliament, made and passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third, entitled "An Act for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company as well in India as in Europe," and by a certain other Act of Parliament made and passed in the fortieth year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for establishing further regulations for the Government of the British teritories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same," That fourteen days after the Registry and Publication of this Rule, Ordinance and Regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the consent and approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said Supreme Court shall in its discretion approve on and consent to the Registry and Publication of the same, no person or persons shall within the said settlement of Fort William, print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any Newspaper or Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper whatsoever in any language or character whatsoever, published periodically, containing or purporting to contain public news and intelligence, or strictures on the acts, measures and proceedings of Government, or any political events or transactions whatsoever, without having obtained a licence for that purpose from the Governor General in Council, signed by the Chief Secretary of Goverment for the time being, or other person officiating and acting as such Chief Secretary.

2. And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that every person applying to the Governor General in Council for such licence as aforesaid, shall deliver to the Chief Secretary of Government for the time being, or other person acting and officiating as such, and affidavit, specifying and setting forth the real and true names, additions, descriptions and places of abode, of all and every person or persons, who is, or are, intended to be the printer and printers, publisher and publishers, of the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper in the said affidavit named, and of all the proprietors of the same, if the number of such proprietors, exclusive of the printers and publishers, does not exceed two, and in case the same shall exceed such number, then of two of the proprietors resident within the Presidency of Fort William, or places thereto subordinate, who hold the largest shares therein, and the true description of the house or building, wherein any such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book or paper as foresaid, is intended to the printed, and likewise the title of such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed Book or paper.

3d. And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that every such affidavit shall be in writing, and signed by the person or persons making the same, and shall be taken without any cost or charge by any justice of the Peace, acting in and for the town of Calcutta.

4th And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that where the Persons concerned as Printers and Publishers of any such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book or paper has aforesaid, together with such number of Proprietors as are hereinbefore required to be named in such affidavit as aforesaid, shall not altogether exceed the number of four persons, the Affidavit hereby required shall be sworn and signed by all the said persons, who are resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta; and when the number of such persons shall exceed four, the same shall be signed and sworn by four of such persons if resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta, or by so many of them as are so resident.

5th. And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that an affidavit or affidavits of the like nature and import shall be made, signed and delivered in like manner, as often as any of the Printers, Publishers or Proprietors, named in such affidavit or affidavits, shall be changed, or shall change their respective places of about or their printing house, place, or office, and as often as the title of such Newspaper, Magazine, Register Pamphlet or other printed book or paper, shall be changed, and as often as the Governor General in Council shall deem it expedient to require the same, and that when such further and new affidavit as last aforesaid, shall be so required by the Governor General in Council, notice thereof, signed by the said Chief Secretary or other person acting and officiating as such shall be given to the persons named in the affidavit, to which the said notice relates as the printers, publishers, or proprietors, of the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book or paper, in such affidavit named, such notice to be left at such place as is mentioned in the affidavit last delivered as the place at which the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book or paper so which such notice shall relate is printed; and in failure of making such affidavit, in the said several cases aforesaid required, that such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book or paper, shall be deemed, and taken to be printed and published without licence.

6th. And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that every licence which shall and may be granted in manner and form aforesaid, shall and may be resumed and recalled by the Governor General in Council, and from and immediately after notice in writing of such recall signed by the said Chief Secretary of other person acting and officiating as such, shall have been given to the person or persons to whom the said licence or licences shall have been granted; such notice to be left at such place as is mentioned in the Affidavit last delivered, as the place at which the Newspaper, Magaz. Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper to which such notice shall relate is printed, the said licence or licences shall be considered null and void, and the Newspapers, Magazines, Registers, Pamphlets, printed books, or papers to which such licence or licences relate shall be taken and considered as printed and published without licence; and whenever any such licence as aforesaid shall be revoked and recalled, notice of such revocation and recall shall be forthwith given in the Government Gazette for the time being published in Calcutta.

7. And be it further Ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person within the said settlement of Fort William, shall knowingly and wilfully print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, or shall knowingly and willfully, either as a proprietor thereof or as agent or servant of such proprietor, or otherwise sell, vend or deliver out, distribute or dispose of, or if any bookseller or proprietor, or keeper of any reading room, library, shop or place of public resort, shall knowingly and willfully receive, lend, give or supply, for the purpose of perusal or otherwise to any person whatsoever, any such Newspaper, Magazine, Register or Pamphlet or other printed book or paper as aforesaid, such licence as is required by this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation not having been first obtained, or after such licence, if previously obtained, shall have been recalled as aforesaid, such persons shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding Sicca Rupees four hundred.

8. And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that all offences committed and all pecuniary Forfeitures and Penalties had or incurred under or against this Rule, Ordiance and Regulation, shall and may be heard and adjudged and determined by two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their Summons or Warrant for bringing the Party or Parties complained of before them, and upon his or their appearance or contempt and default, to give judgement or sentence according as in and by this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation is ordained and directed, and to award and issue out warrants under their hands and seals for the paying of such forfeitures and penalties as may be imposed upon the goods and chattels of the Offender, and to cause sale to be made of the goods and chattels if they shall not be redeemed, within six days, rendering to the party the overplus if any be, after deducting the amount of such forfeiture or penalty, and the coast and charges attending the levying thereof; and in case sufficient distress shall not be found, and such forfeitures and penalties shall not be forthwith paid, it shall and may be lawful for such Justices of the Peace, and they are hereby authorized and required by warrant or warrants under their hands and seals to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to the common Gaol of Calcutta, there to remain for any time not exceeding four months, unless such forfeitures and penalties and all reasonable charges shall be sooner paid and satisfied, and that all the said forfeitures when paid or levied, shall be from time to time paid into the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and be employed and disposed of according to the order and directions of His Majesty's said Justices of the Peace at their General Quarter or other Sessions.

9. Provided always and be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that nothing in this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation contained shall be deemed or taken to extend or apply to any printed Book or Paper, containing only Shipping Intelligence, Advertisements of Sales, Current Prices of commodities, rates of Exchange or other intelligence solely of a Commercial nature.

J. ADAM,
EDWARD PAGET,
JOHN KENDALL,
JOHN HERBERT HARINGTON.

W. B. BAYLEY, *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*

Read and Published,

A. MACTIER, *Readg Clerk.*

This 15th March, 1823.

A True Copy. J. W. HOGG, *Registrar.*

In the Supreme Court on Monday, the 17th, Mr. FERGUSSON rose, and according to the report of the proceedings in the *John Bull* addressed the Court nearly as follows:

May it please your Lordship—I have been instructed to make a motion, which I scarcely know how to frame. It relates to an order issued by the Governor General in Council, which was read in this Court on Saturday last, preparatory to its being registered. By the 13, Geo. 3. the Gov. Gen. in Council is empowered to make such rules and ordinances as may be necessary for the good Government of the Company's Settlement, provided that they are not repugnant to the Laws of the Realm. I am instructed to state by the principal proprietor of the Calcutta Journal, that he considers that he will be aggrieved, if the proposed regulation is registed in this Court, and thereby becomes a law—and I have to solicit, that he be permitted to be heard by Counsel—I consider that the Court have full power to grant such application from any subject, and will frame my motion according to any suggestions your Lordship may kindly offer.

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—The Court have certainly a right to any such application, and I think they ought—I should wish it to be made in open Court, for the Public should know the decision, as any of them have a right to ask this Court for interpretations of any ordinance.—I have not the least objection, that the public should know what is my decision on the subject, and I shall state it most openly."

Mr. Fergusson.—Will your Lordship fix some day when this motion shall be made—it had better be determined that all persons may be prepared.

Mr. Turton.—I am retained with my learned friend in this motion, perhaps this day week would suit your Lordship's convenience.

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—I am afraid the Advocate General will not be able to attend, you had better say this day fort-night.

Mr. Money.—I do not think the Advocate General will be able to attend, My Lord, on this day week. It is an important motion as it respects the Government, whose Law Officer he is—and it ought to be deferred till he can attend.

Mr. Fergusson.—That will be very near the time of Registry.

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—It cannot be registered for 20 days from Saturday last.

Mr. Turton.—And I conceive that your Lordship is not compelled to register immediately at the expiration of the 20 days, if any reason could be urged for a delay

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—Certainly I am not compelled to register it at all; there are precedents of refusal by this Court—Let it stand for Monday fortnight.

Some time after Sir Francis said, I think it would be more correct, if in the mean time the parties would apply to the Government. The business as yet is hardly before the Court, for the Government could recall the Ordinance if they chose.

Mr. Fergusson.—My Lord, that is a question for the parties.—I appear as their Counsel, and shall advise them what course to pursue in Court, but out them. But I submit they have a right to apply to this Court.

Sir F. Macnaghten.—I think in the present stage they had better address the Government.

Mr. Fergusson.—They must determine on that themselves.

The matter ended here and stands over till Monday the 31st of March—that being *Easter Monday*, of course some other day will be fixed.

The Gov. Gaz. March 20.

His Majesty's 16th or Queen's Regt. of Lancers. This fine Regiment which left the Presidency, on the 26th of December for Cawnpore, had only reached Buxar, on the 11th inst. their progress latterly having been very much retarded by unusually boisterous weather, accidents, and the desertion of Dandees. A few Boats had sunk but happily in each instance the Persons on board had time enough to save their lives, tho' not without the loss of the whole or of a portion of their little all.

Military intelligence.—We are informed that His Excellency the Commander in Chief, will leave the Presidency in the latter part of next June, on a Tour to the Principal Stations of the Army.

Bengal Hurkaru, March 21.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

Summary of Intelligence respecting the Progress of Christianity.—From the Friend of India for March 1823, No. LVII.

Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.—A Meeting of this Society took place on the 21st February, at which a considerable number of Gentlemen attended: among others, the Hon Mr. Harington, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Udny Mr. Bayard, Mr. Larkins, the Rev. Mr. Thomason. the Rev. Mr. Corrie, the Rev, Dr. Carey, the Rev. Mr. Hill, the Rev. Dr. Marshman. &c. &c.

Mongheer.—Character of Native Preachers.—Mr. Moore in a letter dated the 28th January says "A congragation daily assembles in a room in my house of from twenty five to thirty five natives, among whom are some hopeful characters. The native brethern are very active in preaching the gospel for some miles round this place, and are heard with much attention and kindness by many respectable natives, but especially by the proper classes." In another letter, dated February 13th Mr. M. says "Gonaul is a very zealous and pious christian, and so is Nyansook. I am thankful to say, that their willingness on all occasions to go forth to distant places, and endure hardness to make known the gospel, is beyond any praise that can be mentioned of them. They are gone a seven days's journey into the hills, to meet a large assembly of natives at an annual mela held there. A young man whom I baptized, with my dear wife, preaches in Hindee in their absence, and visits our neighbours whose wives speak the Hindee language. This young man was a bearer at the Lall-Bazar 13 years ago."

Mrs. Chamberlain says, "I wrote to Mr. W. that we had baptized five more, four native women and one man, a European, Our girls school is prospering. Indeed the schools here Rowe's youngest son, she says, hears the native children in two schools at Digah read every day."

Cuttack.—Mr. Peggs, in a late letter to Serampore, says, "Last week I saw another man measuring his way to Pooree by constant prostration. I talked to him a little and then sent for Abraham, who talked much to him and the people around him. I wanted him to stop with me, but he said he would go to Pooree first and call, when he returned. But such promises remind one of the scripture; 'her house inclineth unto death, and her paths unto the dead: none that go unto her return again, neither take they hold of the paths of life,' (Prov. ii. 18, 19): and again, 'He knoweth not that the dead are there; that her guests are in the depths of hell.' (Prov. ix. 18) Oh for light to rise in this valley and shadow of death."

Belaspore.—A gentleman of this place mentions the arrival of the native preacher Rammohum, and adds, "I have hopes, from I all have yet seen of him, that he will be very useful. He is not yet quite recovered from a recent indisposition, but feels very anxious to be employed in his Master's vineyard. He has a large field to labour in, and many, I trust, will receive the word with gladness, for they are well acquainted with the Scriptures in the surrounding villages, having heard the New Testament throughout."

SERAMPORE.

College.—The College Library has just been favoured with a present of books from the London Society for promoting the conversion of the Jews, consisting of six volumes of the Jewish Expositor, six Hebrew Testaments, a series of Sermons preached before the Society's Reports, and a number of tracts suited for distribution among the Jews.

Report of the Serampore Hindoo Missionary Society for October, November and December, 1822.—The places in which the gospel has been preached by the members of this Society are divided into three districts. 1st. Muheesh and its surrounding villages, 2d. Chattera and neighbourhood, 3d. Barrackpore and neighbourhood.

1st. Muheesh, &c.—Reeshera.—This village has been visited by the brethren thrice. Sometimes there was a contentious spirit manifested, but generally the people heard the word readily and received tracts. The congregation varied from 15 to 25.

2d. Muheesh.—This place have been visited two or three times, and the people uniformly heard attentively, and received tracts.

3d. Ajeeshpoor.—This village has been visited thrice. The people of the place heard the word with attention, a few farmers only made some foolish objections. Many tracts were not received, but the brethren were courteously invited to return.

4th. Mourpoorker.—This village has been visited four or five times, and the visits have been attended with much pleasure, because the people shewed great willingness to receive instruction: they received many tracts, and on our latest visits we were happy to find these tracts had been read. They wish for a book containing an entire summary of Christianity: and they have expressed a strong desire to have a school established amongst them.

Cutura and neighbourhood.—1st Nuvugram.—The brethren have several times stopped at this place on their way. The people hear attentively, and are found to exercise their judgment upon the tracts given to them. 2d (illegible)

four times. The people are exceedingly contentious, not only with our brethern, but also amongst themselves: sometimes in a shop as many as twenty or twenty-five are found discussing violently the merits of the tracts left amongst them: several read the tracts attentively. 3d Voidayavatee and Peyarapore.—The brethren have preached in these places three or four times; many tracts have been given. Formerly the people there were very much opposed to what is good, but now they hear with great readiness. A few objecting, others reproved them, saying, Why do you object;—these men have adopted what is right: if it were not so, it would decrease, but it is on the contrary increasing; therefore it will certainly stand. In these places they crowd to receive tracts.

Barrackpore and its neighbourhood.—1st. Titragur.—brethren have gone to this village twice or thrice. Here scarcely any opposition is made. Many hear attentively; the congregations were from twenty-five to forty. They were eager to obtain tracts; and requested the brethren to visit them frequently. Many express a wish to be thoroughly acquainted with the gospel of Christ. When the brethren cross the river, they take the opportunity of addressing their fellow passengers in the ferry boat; and on the Barrackpore road they also preach the gospel. Many Musulmans say, we revere Christ; he was a chosen man of God. Respecting the person of Christ, the brethren have many disputations with the Musulmans. The Hindoos generally acknowledge the truth of what is seed: and add, We are certainly sinking into hell, because we cannot forsake cast, relations, and honour: such are their words, and they are full of doubts, and many have their thoughts directed to these things.*

Serampore and its vicinity.—During the last three months the gospel has been repeatedly preached in the streets of Serampore; beside, there are three regular weekly services at the small chapel built at the Society. On Monday morning, Wednesday afternoon, and Sabbath afternoon. The people passing have listened and taken tracts, and some have occasionally called upon the brethren to learn the truth more perfecily. The brethren engaging in these itineracies have much pleasure in their work. Brother Gouchund has been appointed regularly to conduct the services at the Society's chapel. The Society has printed a tract for distribution: it is a letter addressed to Hindoos and Musulmans by the Native Christians, concerning the reason and importance of becoming Christians. There were 2000 copies printed, and they are nearly all distributed.

The above report was read by Komul, the secretary of the Society on the 13th February, when addresses where delivered in Bengalee, and the accounts were read by Ram-boomar, the treasurer.

Death of Mr. Caitano De Abreo.—On 16th Feb. this person died at Serampore, after a long illness, aged about 40. In the year 1821, Mr. A. came to Serampore, and professed to entertain doubts respecting some points of the Catholic religion, and after a long trial, during which he was employed in the Serampore printing-office, he was baptized. He expressed his great sorrow for his former departures from God, and when he came to die declared his hopes that he had obtained mercy.

Calcutta.—On the 23d February were baptized at the Lall-Bazar chapel, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, from Dum Dum, and two females, natives of India.

We rejoice to hear that a new Juvenile Society has been formed; the members of which meet in a room connected with the Benevolent Institution, and attend weekly to religious services for their mutual improvement. Sometimes as many as fifteen young persons meet on these occasions.

Dum Dum.—Subroo, the native preacher at this place, visited several villages for conversation on the truths of the Gospel during the month of January, and gave away a number of tracts. In his conversations one day, a Musulman said, "It is true, the whole world lies in wickedness; the worshin of idols is an evil thing, the gospel must be the truth." Another day while passing along a number of people cried out, "What books—What books have you got in your hand?" He told them they contained the words of life, and invitations from Jesus Christ to perishing sinners. At Gurukpore, on another occasion, he had many hearers; one of whom said he had never heard of Jesus Christ before. Subroo, offered him a book. The by stranders told him it would deprive him of his cast. He said it was impossible that the reading of a book should have such an effect, and took the book, upon which the crowd set up a loud laugh, notwithstanding which he walked with Subroo, a mile, and seemed much concerned about his future state.

Jessore.—From Mr. Thomas's journal it appears, that on Lord's day, the 12th January, twenty two members sat down to the communion, beloning to the Christianpore branch of the Jessore church.

The close and incessant intercourse with the natives to which a faithful discharge of missionary duties, leads brings forth more of the state of the native minds than any secular intercourse can do: the work of a missionary has to do immediately with the heart. In this journal, for instance, we have four men, a Musulman and three Hindoos saying one day to Mr. Thomas, "We will not read the printed books." Another day, in a conversation with a Musulman from a distant village, the poor man said, "Oh! Sir, you have by your conversation deprived me of all appetite for my natural food I am quite refreshed. What am I to do in times to come." On the 19th, eleven members at Baknspole partook of the Lord's Supper. Sristidhur, one of the native preachers, held conversations with the natives in twenty villages during the month; and each of the other three itinerants in about the same number of villages each. The obstacles presented to the progress of the gospel in India are endless; lately at a village where two or three native members of the Jessore church reside, a relation of one of the members died, and the Thalookdar refused to let the body be burried; and the Christians to their great grief, not liking to burn it, were obliged to cast it into the river.

Dacca.—The native preacher Mudan is gone to reside in this city, where such a labourer has been long wanting. He will be supported by a friend, who knew him at Midnapore.

Chittagong.—The journal of Mr. Fing contains accounts of Missionary labours in the morning and evening of every day during the month. One day a Monluvee, who had formerly received a Nagaree and Bengallee N. T. called and asked, "Why we called Jesus Christ God." I asked him what they meant when they called Christ *Roch ulla?* He said they meant the same as when they said Pink saheb Kagiur that he was distinct from God, as the house was distinct from Pink saheb. I pointed out to him, that the spirit of God must be one with God, and that Christ must be so if he was Rooh-ulla. He paused a little, and then took leave. On the 7th, went to the market-place, where I found a Musulman fukeer sitting near a large grave erected in honour of Peer Budur, with a Koran open before him, and holding in his had a cup of water. A woman was waiting for this cup, and watching the fukeer while he continued muttering certain words over it, and blowing upon it. I asked the fukeer what he was about; but he made no answer. The woman said, the water belonged to her, and that after the fukeer had repeated his incantations over it, she intended to give it to her sick child. I told her that the fukeer was a sinner like other men, and could do no miracle to save her child; that he who had afflicted the child could alone cure it. On the 12th, among my hearers, a young man contended that the goddes Dorgah was a holy being. I urged that this was impossible, since she delighted in hearing filthy songs.* On the 18th, a Musulman among the crowd affirmed that he was free from sin. I asked him what he thought was sin. He acknowledged that theft, drunkenness, fornication, lying, smoking opium, &c. were sins; but that he had never commited any of these. I then asked him, if he did not place covetousness, lust, pride, anger, and evil thoughts among sins? He looked me in the face, bowed, and said, "True, Sir, true, Sir." I added, that if he did not repent and believe in Christ he could not be saved. On the 26th, a Musulman declared that the Injeel (the New Testament) in the hands of the Christians was not the true Injeel, which had been long ago destroyed. On his acknowledging that this was the book of God, I told him, that then it could never be destroyed.

Midnapore.—Mr. De Cruz, in a letter, dated the 13th February, mentions his having had an unusual demand for books in Bengalee, Orissa, and Persian! and that he was praying for the outpouring of Divine influence on these means of diffusing Christian Knowledge.

Beerbhoom.—Mr. Hampton in a letter from Doobrajpore has the following just remarks, well worthy the attention of every Missionary: After stating, "I have been here some days preaching; a vast number of village women have been to visit Mrs. H. and I have availed myself of the opportunity of declaring unto them Jesus," he adds, "*By a little conciliatory demeanour many prejudices vanish, and heathens are induced to enter into more familiar intercourse than they otherwise would. Paul knew how to be all things to all men. We are deficient, I fear, in such knowledge, or perhaps we should succeed more.* Wherever I go, I per-

* *Contrast between the progress of light in Bengal and at Delhi*—The members of this Society have lately perceived that the natives in many places now sigh after Chrisianity as a good, rather than revolt from it as a dreadful evil.—When Christian worship has commenced in a street or on the road, the natives, on approaching the crowd, pay homage to it by lifting up their hands to their heads.—*Delhi* Extract from Thomson's journal for January: "A brahmun had being asked if he would become a christian, replied, "*What calamity has befallen me that I should become a Christian?*"

* Alluding to the songs before the image. The idolaters cannot urge that the goddess does not hear

ceive a general conviction to prevail that the existing modes of worship are vain, und worse than vanity. This is an earnest that God is mercifully working a change in the moral world." In a letter dated 3d February, Mr. Hampton says, "I returned here from my missionary excursion last Friday the 31st. There is hardly any thing left me to add to my letter lately addressed to you. I can however mention one pleasing anecdote: A woman, the wife of a respectable resident at Doobrajoore, came to me and confessed her faith in Jesus, and her determination at no distant day to throw off cast. From her manner, I am persuaded she is quite sincere. In the course of three or four months a son and daughter of her's are engaged to be married. That their marriage may not be interrupted, is the only reason that prevents her making an immediate public profession of her faith."

Benares— Mr. Smith was engaged in journeying to Allahabad in the former part of the month of January. On the 2d, Mr. Bowley joined him, and on the 3d, he obtained a congregation at Gopeegunj, and the next day another at Sydabad. On the 4th, he arrived at Allahabad. On his return to Benares, he renewed his daily labours, and on the 27th, was present when a widow was burned alive at Benares We recollect Mr Thompson making the ramark in one of his Journals, that he found the people in the neighbourhood of this city, the Athens of Hindoost'han, quite as destitute of all education as in any other parts of the country; and these barbarous immolations are far more numerous at Benares than in any other part of the upper provinces: of so little value is heathen philosophy in blessing mankind. Mr. Smith says, having heard that a woman, who had come from Nepaul to bathe here at an eclipse of the moon, which occurred yesterday (the 27th), was about to be burnt alive with the corpse of her husband, I went and asked her why she was about to take this step she said, she wished to go to her deceased husband. I assured her, that she was under a great delusion; that by this act of self-murder she was plunging herself into everlasting woe; and that she had better return to her village with her two sons. She said, "That I cannot do: I must die with my husband whatever may be the consequence," Her sons seconded Mr. Smith's benevolent persuasions, but whithout effect. At length these sons placed the corpse on a pile of wood and the woman laid herself down by the dead body. A fence of bamboos and straw was then placed round the pile, and, at sun-set, one of the sons-set fire to the pile, which immediately blazed with the greatest fury. Mr. Smith adds. "It was an awful sight. May the Lord, by the light of the gospel, deliver this people from this murderous religion."

Allahabad—Mr M'Intosh, in a letter dated the 22d January, gives an account of the daily labours of himself and the native preacher Rugboo; and Mr. Smith of Benares has sent the following account of his labours at the fair here: 5th Reached Allahabad on Lord's day morning and found Mr. M'Intosh and family well. With the church in the evening partook of the Lord's Supper. 6th, Commenced our labours in the fair. 7th. Saw hundreds of naked Nagas, smeared with ashes, marching in sections from the junction of the two rivers to the places allotted for them—Cannon were placed to intimidate the two parties of Nagas and Viragees, and prevent a bloody contest between them' respecting the right of priority in descending into the sacred stream: the Nagas went down into the river first. Preached to the crowd, who heard attentively. 8th. After preaching to vast multitudes, went into the bazar, where I saw a viragee purchasing a brass stool used as a seat for images. As soon as he saw me, he begged I would purchase this thing, and give it to him. I shewed him that my concience would not let me, as I should be assisting him in the commision of sin. After several days of constant labours among the crowd, Mr. Smith returned to his station.

Futtyghur.—By Mr. Richards's journal for January it appears, that a viragee, who visited him first on the 9th, has continued his visits' and has at length rejected his cast and his idols. A man one day asked this man, whose name is Mohundas. whether in joining the christians he had settled with them for himself: he said yes; and when asked what he was to get, he replied, *I am to obtain God*." The enquirer went away astonished and confounded.

Delhi.— Baptism of a Brahmun at Delhi — Mr. Thompson, in a letter dated Delhi, 31st December, 1822, thus writes: "The Pundit Ramchurun has at length been baptized: the ordinance was adminstered on the 22d Dec. After worship, he gave an account of his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, as the God and Saviour of the world, and of his desire to conform to his will. Being asked *why* he embraced the gospel, he replied, for *salvation*: and on our wishing to know *what* had affected his mind most, in all that he had read he replied, that Jesus, being God, had made himself of no repuiation (apa ko tooch keeas) for sinners, and for may sake.' We had for two or three months observed the progress of a work of grace in his heart, and from time to time alternately rejoiced over or trembled for him; we accordingly received our dear brother with no small joy. At the ghat, in presence of a number of natives, and in sight of the Eastern gate of the palaca, we sung a couple of hymns in Hindee and English, and I explained to the natives the solemn act of a brahmun's renouncing the debtas and his works of fancied righteousness, and taking refuge in the propitiatory death of Christ, the incarnate God, for the salvation of his soul. I then prayed, and Ramchurun and I went down into the river, and I baptized him. The people were greatly amazed, and began to make many inquiries: the report of a brahmun's having embraced Christianity spreading through the city. our brother became the subject of conversation every where. In shops, in the streets, in places of rendezvous, and in private houses, our good brother afforded matter for conversation for the whole city. The effect has been very good—numbers of brahmuns have come to inquire after Christ and the gospel, who never thought of these things before:—yea have eagerly taken books, and solicited larger ones containing a fuller account of the Saviour. They see that the gospel is capable of producing conversions even from among them, and therefore some of them are anxious to know what that gospel is. On every side we excite curiosity, and the preaching and discussions abroad have become doubly interesting from the Pundit's baptism."

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH MARCH 1823.

Six per Cent.

Bengal Remittable Loan, ... *Premium* 30

Six per Cent.

Loan dated 31st March 1823, ... *Premium* 5

His Majesty's 89th Regiment being now stationed at Cannanore, all Letters for the Regiment are to be addressed to that place, instead of Quilon its late Station.

[*Mad. Govt. Gaz. March 27.*

Ceylon.

MARCH 8, 1823.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHAD OTTLEY Puisne Justice embarked on the 3d instant on board the Orpheus on a voyage to the Mauritius and eventually to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health. The usual salute was fired on the occasion.

English News.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 14—The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Knights Grand Crosses of the said Most Honourable Military Order:

Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Bouldon Thompson, Baronet, vice Admiral Sir John Colpoys, deceased.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, Baronet, vice Admiral Sir William Young, deceased.

The King has been pleased to appoint Thomas Lightfoot, Esq. Accountant and Comptroller-General of Stamp-Duties.

THE ARMY.

PRECEDENCE (DIRECTED BY ORDER (OF REGIMENTS.

His Majesty's Regiments of Life Guards, and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, have the precedence of all other corps whatever.

On parades the Horse Artillery, whether mounted or dismounted, take the right of all other Cavalry.

The Cavalry, whether mounted or dismounted, take the right of Infantry of every description.

The Royal Artillery have the precedence of other Infantry.

The Royal Engineers, and the Royal Sappers and Miners, take post on the left of the Royal Artillery.

The Foot Guards take the right of all regiments of Infantry of the line.

The Royal Veteran Battalions are the next in rank.

Then the regiments of Infantry of the line, according to their number an order of precedence.

The Royal Marines, when acting with the troops of the line, are to take rank next to the 49th Regiment.

The Militia Regiments take rank after those of the line, according to their respective numbers, as fixed by lot.

When regiments of British and Irish Militia are serving together, the priority of rank is to be considered to belong to the Militia of that part of the United Kingdom in which the quarter may be situated.

It is, however, to be understood, that this regulation refers merely to circumstances of parade. On all other occasions corps are to be distributed and drawn up in the mode which the General, or other officer commanding may judge most convenient, and best adapted to the purposes of the service.

HONOURS (DIRECTED BY ORDER) TO BE PAID AT MILITARY FUNERALS.

The funeral of a Field Marshal is to be saluted with three rounds of fifteen pieces of cannon, attended by six battalions, and eight squadrons,

That of a General, with three rounds of eleven pieces of cannon, four battalions, and six squadrons.

That of a Lieutenant General, with three rounds of nine pieces of cannon, three battalions, and four squadrons,

That of a Major General, with three rounds of seven pieces of cannon, two battalions, and three squadrons.

That of a Brigadier General, with three rounds of five pieces of cannon, one battalion, and two squadrons.

That of a Colonel, by his own regiment (or an equal number by detachments), with three rounds of small arms,

That of a Lieutenant Colonel, by three hundred men, and officers in proportion, with three rounds of small arms.

That of a Major, by two hundred men, and officers in proportion, with three rounds of small arms.

That of a Captain, by his own troop, company, or one hundred rank and file, under the command of a Captain, with three rounds of small arms.

That of a Lieutenant, by one serjeant, one trumpeter, or drummer, one fifer, and forty rank and file, under the command of a Lieutenant, with three rounds of small arms.

That of a Cornet, or Ensign, by one Serjeant, one trumpeter or drummer, and thirty rank and file, under the command of a Cornet or Ensign, with three rounds of small arms.

That of a Serjeant, by nineteen rank and file, under the command of a Serjeant, with three rounds of small arms.

That of a Corporal, Musician, Private Man, Trumpeter, Drummer, or Fifer, by thirteen rank and file, under the command of a Serjeant, with three rounds of small arms.

The honours to be paid at the funerals of regimental Staff Officers are to be regulated according to the relation which the individuals may have held with respect to choice of quarters.

All officers attending funerals shall wear a piece of black crape round their left arms.

The pall to be supported by officers of the same rank with that of the deceased. If the attendance of a sufficient number of that rank cannot be obtained, officers next in seniority are to supply their places.

A non-commissioned officer's corpse is to be attended to the grave by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment, and private men of the troop or company to which he did belong.

LITERATURE.

TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA TO THE SOURCES OF THE SENEGAL AND GAMBIA.

BY G. MOLLIEN.

The narrative of these Travels is particularly interesting, and they are written in a style of easy natural simplicity, far superior to the inflated pompous descriptions of those who merely travel that *they may make a book*. M. MOLLIEN describes all that it is necessary for you to know, and nothing more; he details his sufferings, his dangers, and his escapes, with so little egotism, that his readers must feel more for him than he appears to feel for himself. Ardent, indeed, must be the thirst of knowledge and the spirit of research in the heart of man, that can induce him voluntarily to expose himself to the hardships, sufferings, and perils, an European can never fail to experience while exploring those barbarous regions. M. MOLLIEN, however, states, that among the African nations which he visited, he found the blacks much improved, by no means destitute of intelligence, and very little behind the generality of the peasantry of Europe. Eight well-executed and characteristic plates embellish this work. We give rather a copious extract; from which, however, it does not appear that our author had much reason to speak in praise of the hospitality or humanity of his negro entertainers.

"*May* 2.—This day's journey was extremely fatigueing; the paths across the mountains had become almost impassable, the torrents incessantly retarded our progress, and we could not reach Pandeia until dark. I went immediately to BOUBOU's hut and called him; he instantly came out, and expressed great joy on seeing us again. As it was known that I should pay for any presents that were made me, all the women of the village were eager to bring me provisions. Whilst we were at supper, BOUBOU informed us, that ALI had returned to Bandeia two days before, and that he had revealed to him the secret of my mission; he then boasted of having warmly defended me against two Negroes from Bondou, who asserted that I had gone to Fouta Diallon for no other purpose than to visit the soarces of the rivers; he had treated these Negroes as impostors, and had proved to them that they could not impute such a motive to me, as I had with me none of those instruments with which white men look at the sun. This conversation naturally gave me great uneasiness; the indiscretion of ALI, and the suspicions excited by the account of the Negroes from Bondou, exposed me every moment to the danger of being murdered, or at least plundered.

"I passed the 3d and 4th of May at Bandeia, proposing to remain there a few days longer, to recruit my strength, and then to direct my course towards the Niger. I purposed descending this river in a canoe as far as Tombuctoo, where I flattered myself I should arrive without much difficulty, by passing myself off as the slave of my Marabout. On the 4th, at five o'clock in the afternoon, a tremendous clap of thunder, which announced the arrival of the rains, was to me an omen of the calamities that were about to oppose an insurmountable obstacle to the execution of my projects. At this terrible sound all the inhabitants rushed out of their huts; we saw the storm in the east like a thick fog, enveloping the highest mountains from our sight: it approached; the mass of water which advanced was prodigious, but its progress was so slow that we had time to quit our own hut, and seek refuge in BOUBOU's, which was more substantial. We had scarcely entered, when the frightful spectacle of a deluge presented itself; the rain descended in torrents; hail augmented the horror of the scene; the cattle, not knowing where to find shelter, uttered dismal moans; in an instant the ground was inundated. It is impossible in temperate climates to form any idea of the quantity of rain which falls for six months of the year in the tropical regions of Africa. The humidity which is thus diffused throughout the atmosphere, is the most formidable obstacle to the progress of Europeans in this part of the world, in consequence of the diseases which it engenders among them.

"I was obliged to stay at Pandeia to sell my horse, and procure a guide; the anxiety arising from this compulsory delay, added to the extreme dampness of my hut, into which the rain penetrated through the crevices in the roof, gave me a violent attack of fever. I had recourse to the remedy from which I had before experienced such salutary effects; I took a strong dose of the infusion of tamarinds, but perceived with alarm that my fever increased. I then thought of taking some bark, of which I had had the precaution to bring with me a small packet, but my mortification can scarcely be imagined, when, on searching the leather bag into which it had been put, it was not to be found. I then believed myself without resource. My situation actually grew worse; on the 8th of May a dysentery succeeded; I had no other remedy at hand, and no other food than a little rice and water. Such a diet soon exhausted my strength. On the 11th, after lying down on a bundle of straw, of which my Negro had made me a bed, I wrote my last will, under the impression that the next night would be my last. BOUKARI, seated by my side, supported my head to enable me to write; this faithful servant shed a torrent of tears, and when, after bidding him adieu, I put my journal and merchandize into his hands to be delivered to M. de FLEURIAU: 'Ah! my master,' cried he sobbing; 'can I survive thee if Heaven should take thee away? No! thou canst *not* die, thy destiny forbids it; take courage, neither physicians nor their remedies can save thee, but the will of the Sovereign of the universe; trust in his power, he will preserve thy life.' 'BOUKARI,' answered I, 'why lament my death? If any one ought to weep it is I, since I die in a foreign land, far from all that is dear to me; take care of my remains, bury me in the neighbouring wood, at the foot of the great mahogany tree, where I rested on my arrival at Bandeia, and turn my head towards the north.'

"After giving directions for my funeral, for I was afraid lest the inhabitants of Bandeia, in the excess of their fanaticism, might expose my body to the birds or wild beasts, I fell into such a swoon, that I really thought I was going to sleep for ever; but a salutary crisis had taken place. On the 12th, when I awoke, I was extremely surprised to find scarcely any thing the matter with me; the fever was gone, and I considered myself as nearly rid of my disorder. Whilst I was rejoicing at being so miraculously delivered

from my sufferings, I heard BOUKARI uttering deep groans, which were forced from him by a violent cholic; at the same time he manifested a resignation of which very few are capable. Having made some figures on calebashes filled with cold water, he swallowed it, and the complaint instantly left him. Magnetism will, perhaps, regard this cure as the effect of her power.

"The relief I had felt for some minutes led me to imagine that I had recovered my health, but I was soon convinced of my error, on finding myself afflicted with all the ills to which a mortal can perhaps be a prey;—dysentery, fever, violent tooth ache, wounds occasioned by the stings of the sand-flea (*pulex penetrans*), allowed me not a moment's rest. The crowds of troublesome people which succeeded each other in my hut, to see me breathe my last, rendered my sufferings almost insupportable. To no purpose did BOUBOU bring me a *gris-gris* on a little board, entreating me to wash away the writing, and drink the water which had effaced it. As I doubted the power of this talisman, I refused to comply; BOUKARI had more faith, and swallowed the water, the salutary effects of which he hoped to experience.

"Despairing of my escape from a death which appeared inevitable, I took some of the remedies which the Negroes proposed, but which did not, however, abate my pains. One of them brought me an enormous rice-loaf baked in the sun, which would rather have choked me than effected my cure. I then recollected the remonstrances of BOUKARI, and as I retained all my senses. I thought the best thing I could do would be to co-operate with the will of fate, by attention to the means of mitigating my suffering; I began therefore by having the thatched roof of my hut repaired to shelter me from the rains.

"But at the moment when I thought I had surmounted all my afflictions, I incurred the greatest of all dangers. BOUBOU, who had received me so hospitably, who loaded me with such proofs of kindness, who seemed to think of nothing but the means of affording me relief, sought to destroy me. Weary of waiting for the death of a man whose property he coveted, a death too slow for his desires, he went out one day and ordered a fowl, into which he put poison, to be carried to me. The disagreeable smell of the broth, and its red colour, prevented me from taking more than two spoonsful. The effects of the poison, although badly prepared, soon produced excruciating pains in the stomach. BOUKARI, who had merely put his lips to the broth to taste it, suffered in the same way. The marks of attachment which BOUBOU had lavished upon me would not allow me to attribute the pains which I felt to poison; I imputed the cause to hunger. BOUKARI having given me milk to appease it, I was enabled to judge of the danger to which my life had been exposed, by the vomiting which it occasioned. Having sent for the wife of BOUBOU, and questioned her, she exculpated herself by saying, that in mistake she had dressed the fowl in a vessel in which she had just before been boiling herbs to cure the cholic. An unexpected circumstance unveiled the [illegible]ture of this woman: the fowl had been [illegible]nto the road, and a slave, who ate part [illegible] at the point of death in the evening. [illegible]formed of this accident, it was [illegible]ible to doubt that my host had at[illegible] An expression which escaped [illegible] reported to me, completely [illegible] dreadful [illegible]

friends, "I must not be out of the way, for I know that in a few hours the white man must expire."

"*June* 1. BOUBOU at length exposed his abominable character. Perceiving that the strength of my constitution had resisted both the malady and the poison, he forbade his wives to give me any food. My faithful BOUKARI was himself obliged to dress my food, to wash the little linen which I had still left, and to fetch water for me from a spring at a great distance. BOUBOU did not confine the effects of the hatred he had conceived against me to the above prohibition; nothing could appease him, since he suspected that I had favoured the flight of one of his wives who was gone to Londou, with the intention of seeking an asylum there from the vengeance of her rivals. He ran over the whole village, threatening the inhabitants with his utmost displeasure if they furnished me with the least thing that I solicited of them, not excepting water. As he was capable of committing the greatest crimes, he struck such terror into the people, that I found myself likely to want the first necessaries of life. One woman only, named COMBA, bent with the weight of years, despised his threats and drove him from her hut, telling him that she would supply me with every thing I wanted. If Providence had not sent us this guardian angel in our unhappy situation, BOUKARI and myself must have sunk exhausted by hunger, fatigue, and sickness.

"The cruel BOUBOU, seeing his guilty designs frustrated by the humanity of this old woman, who every day shared her frugal repast with us, entered my hut, and demanded payment for the attentions his wife and himself had bestowed on me for a whole month; he added, that being acquainted with my secret, which had been revealed to him by ALI, he should make me repent of my ingratitude, by informing the inhabitants of my schemes; he even threatened to cut my throat immediately, if I did not give him what he claimed. I was surprized that at this moment, stretched as I was upon the ground, without strength he did not plunge his poniard into my breast for he had nothing to fear; I therefore conceived that he was still accessible to pity; I reminded him of the many rewards which I had given him at several different times, the friendship he had always evinced for me, and asked how he could be such a coward as to attempt the life of a sick man who had never injured and was unable to resist him. 'When our enemy is down,' answered he, 'that is the time to fall upon him, the victory is then sure; besides,' added he, 'I do not come to take any thing from thee; I am armed, thou art not, thy life then belongs to me; it is for thee to ransom it.' The menacing air which he had assumed restored my vigour; mustering all my strength, I seized my gun, which I had hidden under my tunic; for during a month past I had slept in my clothes and completely armed, and levelled it at BOUBOU. 'Take that,' said I, throwing him 35 grains of coral and 15 charges of powder, 'take that, and be gone. If ever thou hast the impudence to appear in my hut again, I will shoot thee, to punish thy audacity.' He retired, vowing that he would have his revenge on me for the manner in which I had treated him. Fearing that he would give way to the excess of his fury, I slept but little. Our hut was in the middle of woods; during the night I heard a noise made by some one trying to thrust a gun near my head, through the straw [illegible]hich formed the walls of my hut; I awoke [illegible]KARI, who was fast asleep, and armed my[illegible] with my gun; we throw[illegible]

saw some men, who fled into the wood. BOUKARI, seeing the danger we had just incurred, and that there was a design against my life, entreated me to quit this place as speedily as possible. I would not then give him a positive answer, apprehensive lest, by his confiding my project to some indiscreet Negroes, we might run the risk of being stopped. The next day I contemplated my horrible situation with affright; alone with my guide in the midst of the woods, debiliated by sickness, far distant from any frequented road, in the hands of assassins, flight appeared impossible; besides, the inhabitants of the village, certain that I should soon expire, sent their children round my hut, who threw stones at me, overthrew the water, or took away my provisions; they carried their vexations one day to such a pitch, that I fired my gun amongst these wretches; the shot did not take effect, for my arms wanted strength to preserve the level.

"ALI, who seemed to be sincerely attached to me, as he had come from time to time to sell me secretly the provisions which I needed, told me news one evening calculated to excite my utmost attention. BOUBOU had wished to induce the inhabitants of Timbere, a neighbouring village, to kill me, that they might seize the wealth which I possessed; but these worthy men, indignant at the cruel manner in which he treated me, drove him from amongst them, and reproached him with his ingratitude for wishing to assassinate a white man, who had given him so much. BOUBOU, far from being discouraged on witnessing the indignation which his conduct produced, had informed the Chief of Labbe that I had been to visit the sources; and this Chief was about to come and interrogate me on the subject.

The danger was imminent; it was necessary for me to depart, or make up my mind to perish. On the 6th of June I promised ALI a large reward if he would conduct me to the Portuguese establishments. He consented, on condition that I should set off alone with BOUKARI, promising to join me out of the village. I seated myself on my ass, for my weakness prevented me from walking; it was even so great, that my faithful BOUKARI had to support me as we proceeded. I supposed BOUBOU to be absent, and ignorant of our departure.

"The sun had not risen when we arrived on the banks of the river of Bandeia, which was considerably swelled by the rains; no one appeared, and we knew not where to find the ford. "Has Ali betraed us then; I asked BOUKARI with much emotion. What was our surprise on seeing, instead of ALI, that ABDOUL, who had falsely represented himself, as I afterwards learned, as the Chief of Bandiia, advancing towards as accompained by the infamous BOUBOU, who called out to us at a distance to stop. BOUBOU first reproached us with our precipitate flight: he then accused me of having been accessory to the escape of one of his wives,; lastly, he imputed to me as a crime, not having apprized him of my departure, for it had been his intention to accompany me. 'If thou badst not with thee,' added he, 'a brave and faithful guide like me thou wilt be pillaged or assassinated, besides, what didst thou hope from flight? Ill as thou art, fatigue would have killed thee. Follow my advice, and obey the orders of my Chief; return to the village."

"If my strength had been equal to the fury which transported me. BOUBOU would have fallen a victim to it; but overcome by sickness, I saw

but, and wait a more favourable moment for making my escape. Wishing to rid myself of every thing which could retard my progress, I presented ARDOUL with my horse, which was rendered useless to me by his wound: it was not without regret that I delivered this faithful companion of my travels into the hands of my assassins, but I hoped to soften them by this gift. A gloomy despair soon seized me: lying on some bundles of straw, near a fire*, the smoke of which almost prevented me from breathing or opening my eyes; procuring, not without difficulty, a few handfuls of rice badly cooked; tormented in a thousand ways by the women and children, who took advantage of the absence of my Marabout, to waken me, or throw stones at me; I prayed to Heaven to deliver me from a miserable life, which was only a burthen to me.

"A singular circumstance suddenly relieved me from my severe affliction; several women came one day into my hut, and offered me some calebashes full of milk, begging me to let them cut off a few locks of my hair, for the purpose of making talismans. I believe, if I had allowed them, they would in a minute have clipped it quite close; such was their desire to possess what was so precious to them, the hair of a white man.

* The Negroes keep a fire constantly in their huts, to preserve them as they say from thunderbolts.

NORTH-WEST LAND EXPEDITION.

Captain Franklin has succeeded in surveying the northern coast of North America, from the mouth of Copper Mine River, for more than 500 miles to the eastward. He found the mouth of that river in lat. 67 deg. 48 min., which is 4 degrees less than what Hearn made it; and no point of the coast to the eastward exceeded 68 deg. 20 min.; in one place it came down to 66 deg. 30 min to the Arctic Circle. The sea was studded with innumerable islands, between which and the main land was an open channel of water four or five miles wide, and from ten to forty fathoms deep, no ice whatever, but some small masses here and there, adhering to some rock or promontory; all of which is highly favourable to the success of Captain Parry, who, however, could not have arrived on the part of the coast to which Captain Franklin proceeded, until the latter had left it on his return, which was on the 25th of August, and at which early period the winter set in, and continued with great severity, though, as every body will remember, we had no winter at all in England.

On the 5th of September, on their return by land, a snow storm occurred, which covered the earth with two feet deep of snow; this was the forerunner of all the misfortunes that befel the party. The musk oxen, the rein-deer, the buffaloes, and immense flights of birds immediately hastened away to the southwards. Their provisions were all expended, no firewood was to be had; the fatigue of dragging their baggage through the snow induced then to leave their canoes behind. With great difficulty, and in the utmost distress from cold and want of food, they reached the Copper Mine River, which lay between them and Fort Enterprise, where they had passed the previous winter, and where they expected to find a supply of provisions, There was no wood to construct a canoe, or even a raft, and eight days of the only fine weather during the whole season were lost in fruitless attempts to cross the river, which was at length effected by a sort of boat or basket of rushes, which, with the utmost difficulty and danger, carried over the party, one by one, filling every time with water.

From this moment the Canadians began to droop, and before they reached their destination, not less then eight of them perished from cold and hunger, the whole party having subsisted almost wholly on a species of lichen which grew on the rocks, and by gnawing pieces of their skin cloaks, With exactly the same hard fare, and sometimes without even that for two or three days together, the five Englishmen, Captain Franklin, Lieutenants Hood and Back, Dr. Richardson, and an English seaman, supported themselves by their buoyant spirits, and did all they could to cheer up the desponding Canadian hunters, but in vain; they became insubordinate, refused even to go out in search of game or firewood, straggled away from the rest of the party, and frequently laid themselves down on the snow, indifferent as to what might befall them. With the most anxious desire to preserve their lives, Dr. Richardson and Lieutenant Hood consented to remain behind to attend to three of these infatuated people, who were not able from weakness to proceed, Two of them died, and the remaining one, a good marksman, and more vigorous than any of the party, became so savage, and so ungovernable, that he refused to endeavour to shoot any thing towards their subsistence, or even to fetch a little firewood, which Dr. Richardson and the English sailor were obliged to do; and while this savage was left alone in the tent with Lieutenant Hood, the latter being indisposed and sitting over a little fire, he shot him with his musket through the head, and killed him on the spot. After this he became more violent than ever, his looks were wild, and he muttered threats that could not be mistaken, so that Dr. Richardson, for his own safety, and that of the sailor, who had been a most faithful companion, found it necessary to get rid of the monster,* by shooting him through the head. Thus, of 20 persons which composed the Expedition, 10 have perished: 8 through cold, fatigue, and famine, and 2 by violent deaths; but the rest of the party, after almost unparalleled sufferings, have returned to their friends and their country. It must be highly gratifying to the Naval Officers, that in their absence they were not forgotten, but that each has received a step of promotion in the service. Lieutenant Hood was considered as an excellent officer, and accomplished young man, who, among other acquirements, was an admirable draughtsman.—*Morning. Paper.*

* The man was no doubt insane, in consequence of the hardships he had gone through.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

FROM O'MEARA'S "VOICE FROM ST. HELENA."

The following anecdotes are interesting:—"I inquired of the Emperor in what engagement or engagements he considered himself to have been in the greatest danger? He replied, 'In the commencement of my campaigns. At Toulon, and particularly at Arcola. At Arcola my horse was shot under me: rendered furious by the wounds, the animal seized the bit between his teeth, and galloped on towards the enemy. In the agonies of death he plunged into a morass and expired, leaving me nearly up to my neck in the swamp, and in a situation from which, I could not extricate myself. I thought at one moment, that the Austrians would have come up and cut off my head, which was just above the surface of the morass, and which they could have done without my having been able to offer the least resistance. However, the difficulty of getting at me, and the approach of my soldiers, who rescued me, prevented them.'

"I asked if he had not been often slightly wounded? He replied, 'Several times; but scarcely more than once had I occasion for surgical assistance, or any fever in consequence of a wound. At Marengo a cannon-shot took away a piece of the boot of my left leg, and a little of the skin,' said he showing the mark to me, 'but I used no other application to it than a piece of linen dipped in salt and water. I asked about a wound, of which there was a deep mark in the inside of the left thigh, a little above the knee. He said that it was from a bayonet. I asked if he had not had horses frequently killed under him? to which he answered, eighteen or nineteen, in the course of his life.

"'The Regiment de la Free,' said Napoleon, 'in which I had commenced my career, behaved so badly to the inhabitants of Turin, that I was obliged to reduce them. I accordingly had them marched to Paris, assembled on the parade, ordered the colours to be taken from them by some colonels, and lodged in the Church of the Invalids (I think he said covered with mourning. I divided the officers who had not behaved so badly as the principal actors amongst other regiments. Some months afterwards, I formed the regiment again, under different officers; and the colours were taken from the church with great pomp, by a number of colonels, each tearing a piece off, which they burnt, and new ones were given in their stead.

"Napoleon told me, that, when he was at Boulogne, two English sailors arrived there, who made their escape from Verdun, and had passed through the country undiscovered. 'They had remained there for a considerable time; and, having no money, they were at a loss how to effect their escape, and there was such a vigilant watch kept upon the boats, that they despaired of being able to seize upon one. They made a sort of vessel of little ribs of wood, which they formed with their knives, living as well as they could upon roots and fruits. This bark of theirs they covered with calico, which they stretched over the ribs. When finished, it was not more than about three feet and a half in length, and of a proportionate breadth, and so light, that one of them carried it on his shoulder. In this machine they determined to attempt their passage to England. Seeing an English frigate approach very near the shore, they launched their bark, and attempted to join her; but before they had proceeded very far, they were discovered by the *donaniers*, seized, and brought back. The story got wind, in consequence of the astonishment excited at seeing two men venture out to sea in such a fragile conveyance. I heard of it, and ordered them with their little ship to be brought before me. I was, myself, struck with astonishment at the idea of men trusting their lives to such an article; and asked them if it was possible they could have intended to have gone to sea in that. They replied, th[illegible] to convince me of it, they were ready, that [illegible]nt, to attempt it again in the same vessel. [illegible]g the boldness of the attempt, and the [illegible]of the reply, I ordered that they sho[illegible] liberty, some Napoleons given to [illegible]onveyance to the English squadro[illegible] them. Previous to this, they we[illegible] tried as several persons [illegible] about the camp for some

Bonaparte and the Bourbons,—To give you an instance of the general feeling in France toward the Bourbons (said Napolean) I would relate to you an anecdote. On my return from Italy, while my carriage was ascending the steep hill of Tarare, I got out, and walked up, without my attendants, as was often my custom. I saw an old woman, lame, and hobbling about with the help of a crutch, endeavouring to ascend the mountain. I had a great coat on, and was not recognised. I went up to her, and said, "Well, *ma bonne*, where are you going with a haste which so little belongs to your years? What is the matter? "*Ma foi*," replied the old dame, "they tell me the Emperor is here I want to see him before I die."—"*Bah bah*," said I; "What do you want to see him for! What have you gained by him! He is a tyrant, as well as the others. You have only changed one tyrant for another —Louis for Napoleon." "*Mais Monsieur*, that may be; but, after all, he is the King of the *People*, and the Bourbons were the Kings of the *Nobles*. We have chosen *him*; and if we are to have a tyrant, let him be one chosen by ourselves." There, said he, you have the sentiments of the French nation, expressed by an old woman.

FATAL PUGILISTIC CONTEST.

On Thursday and, by adjournment, on Friday, an inquisition was held, at the Boar and Grove tavern, at Deptford, before the Coroner for Kent, on the body of Michael Higgins, aged 20 years, whose death was occasioned by receiving certain blows in a pugilistic encounter. The jury took a view of the body of the deceased, and afterwards the following evidence was submitted to their consideration.

The first witness was a man of respectable appearance, who said that he was a servant in the family of Daniel Whittle Harvey, Esq. of Loam-Pit--Hill House, Green-wich, and stated as follow:—Last evening, about six o'clock, I saw the deceased, and a young man named Jones, with a crowd of spectators, go into a field to fight a pitched battle. A ring was formed, as is usual on such occassions, for the parties to fight in. The deceased stood at some distance from the crowd, and appeared reluctant to commence the fight. He was called by his party to enter the ring. Jones immediately leaped into the ring, and threw up his hat, as a signal that he was ready to begin the combat. The deceased then entered the ring and stripped. Jones also stripped, and they shook hands. Each of the combatants were attended by a second, and a person stood with a watch to keep the time. As soon as the parties shook hands, they put themselves into fighting attitudes, and exchanged blows. The deceased had the best of the battle during the three first rounds. In the fourth round, Jones hit the deceased a very severe blow on the temple, which sent him staggering. They continued the fight for about a quarter of an hour; but after the fourth round, it was all against the deceased. At the close of the ninth round, the deceased said, "I'll fight no more;" and Jones was declared the conqueror. They shook hands again, in the same manner as when they began the fight. Immediately after they shook hands, the deceased appeared very ill: he could not stand, and soon became quite insensible, and could not be dressed. He was carried off the ground to have medical assistance rendered him. It was a fair fight.

The second witness, a resident of Deptford. (whose name it is for certain reasons, considered unwise to publish till after the trial at Maidstone) stated:—I was at the Deptford Turnpike Gate on the morning of the day the fight took place. Jones was there, and he said he would ask Higgins (deceased) when and where he would fight him, in consequence of some old grudge existing between them. Higgins came up to the gate soon afterwards and Jones addressed him in these words:—"I understand you want to fight me?" Higgins replied "Yes, and I will fight you this evening." No angry words took place further than what I have said; there was no quarrel. They agreed to meet at the Deptford Bar, at five o'clock on the same night, and proceeded from thence to fight. Between four and five in the evening Higgins came to the Bar according to his promise, with his second and some friends, and at six o'clock Jones came from Greenwich, where he resided, with his second and friends. They entered the Toll-house, and Jones and Higgins agreed to go and fight at that time in a field, not far off, for five shillings aside. They each of them put their stakes into my hands, and then went to the field, and commenced fighting. They fought for about a quarter of an hour, when the deceased exclaimed, "I will have no more of it." He then looked very ill, and soon became perfectly insensible. He was carried to the Bricklayers' Arms, from thence to the Dispensary house, and afterwards to his mother's where he expired.

An adjournment was then agreed to by the Coroner and Jury to the next day, to bring evidence forward of the names of the seconds in the fight, and to obiain surgical evidence of the precise cause of the deceased's death.

On Friday the Jury re-assembled, and the following additional evidence was received.

The last witness on the first day's inquiry was again examined: He stated, that the seconds at the fight were a man named Hillary, and another named Turner. He knew them, because they were the only persons who interfered in picking up the parties when they fell, and who directed them during the fight. Witness said he thought it was a fair stand up fight, each party had fair play; they struck each other as hard as they could.

Mr. John Atkins, surgeon, of Union-street, Deptford, sworn:—I was called to see the deceased after death, and was requested to examine into the cause of his dissolution. I opened the head, and on removing that part called the *calvarium*, nothing particular appeared; but on dividing the *dura mater*, between the membranes of the *pia mater*, I observed a considerable quantity of coagulated blood; and which, with another quantity found in another part of the brain, in amount about one ounce, must have been produced by a rupture, and its pressure on the *viscus* occasioned death. Was of opinion the injury was occasioned by some external violence, in all probability by blows in the fight.

The Coroner summed up the evidence, and was glad that, by the adjournment, the names of the seconds had been obtained; and it was pretty clearly ascertained by the evidence of the surgeon, that the young man's death was occasioned by blows received in the fight. It was almost unnecessary for him to inform the jury, that pitched battles were unlawful sports, and that every one concerned in them were liable to be tried for murder if they stood by aiding and abetting while one of the parties was beaten to death. In this case two young men, the eldest only 20 years of age, for a small sum of money, had agreed to fight, till one of them was so disabled as not to be able to stand up any longer, and during the combat, the parties not only struck each other with all the force they were able, but watched their opportunity of striking their opponent in the most dangerous parts of the body. Such brutal practices ought to be put an end to, and he had no doubt the Jury by their verdict, would prove themselves to be of the same opinion.

The Jury retired for a short time, and returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Jones, the principal, and Hillary and Turner, the two seconds Turner had absconded. Jones and Hillary were committed to Maidstone Gaol, under the Coroner's warrant, to take their trials at the next assizes for the offence.

THE LATE MRS. DONATTY'S PROPERTY.

[From a Correspondent.]

There is a poor woman now living in London, of the name of Mary Tomkins, who was half sister of the late Mrs. Donatty. This poor creature is in very distressed circumstances at the present moment. She has a husband who is a journeyman hairdresser; but who from the nature of his business can contribute very little indeed towards the support of his family, consequently this poor woman has an aged mother, who is upwards of ninety years old, and three children, one of whom is totally blind and not 2 years of age, almost entirely dependant upon her.

This Mary Tomkins was sister to the late Mrs. Donatty by the father, but not by the mother: but as the deceased Mrs. Donatty was born illegitimate, the said Mary Tomkins has no legal claim to the property upon the principle of consanguinity; and it appears to me, that in consequence of no one being found able to lay claim to the property upon this principle, the solicitor of the Treasury has put in his claim on behalf of the Crown.

From the best information, it appears that Mrs. Donatty had a strong affection for this half sister of her's, and being conscious of the defect of her birth, she, about thirteen years ago, formed the resolution of executing a deed of gift of her property to the said Mary Tomkins, for which purpose she employed a gentleman of respectability in the profession of the name of Bartholemew, who has chambers in New Inn, in order that by the possession of such an instrument she, Mary Tomkins, might be able to lay claim to the property in the event of the decease of the said Mrs Donatty.

This deed of gift being executed, it was given to the said Mrs. Tomkins by Mrs. Donatty, with a strong injunction on the part of the latter to the former, that on no account she should make an improper use of it, by pledging it or otherwise, in case of her (Tomkins's) distress. To this injunction the poor woman in no respect proved unfaithful: and it remained in her possession about ten years, when from the extreme penury of Tomkins, Mrs. Donatty became alarmed for the safety of the deed, which induced her to remind Tomkins of her former injunction.

This happened about three years ago, when poor Mary Tomkins felt so very much hurt at the suspicion her sister had expressed, that she very shortly after formed the fatal resolution of giving up the possession of the said deed; when she brought it to her sister Mrs Donatty, and insisted upon her taking it into her own keeping.

Mr. Donatty expressed her entire satisfaction on seeing the said deed, which so clearly proved that her suspicions were entirely groundless; she also expressed her renewed confidence in her sister for this proof of her faithfulness, and so fully did she (Mrs. D.) confide in her sister, that she even refused to take the deed out of her possession. Poor Mary Tomkins, however, in her simplicity, and without calculating upon the probable consequences, would not consent to take it back with her, urging at the same time her wish that the mind of Mrs. Donatty might thus be at perfect rest upon the subject. Mrs. Donatty, seeing there was no alternative, took the said deed of gift and tied it up with her own miniature portrait, and deposited it in the presence of her sister Mary Tomkins in one of the pigeon holes of the secretary in the back parlour of her house in Robert-street, at the same time charging her sister to take particular notice where the deed was deposited, that in the event of the decease of her (Mrs. Donatty) she

might be certain where look for it.

After this unfortunate determination of Mary Tomkins, the same friendly intercourse was continued between them both as formerly, until within about six months of the atrocious murder of Mrs. D. when on account of the poverty of Tomkins not decreasing, and being fearful of becoming troublesome, she did not visit her sister after that period; but she had, to the last of their intercourse an assurance from Mrs. Donatty of the safety of this important deed.

The room in which the deed was lodged, was always, it appears, kept locked; but after the murder the key was found in the lock of the door; and on the examination of the secretary the deed was not to be found, but the portrait lay upon the floor of the room. Nor has any one to this hour been able to account for the loss of it. May it not therefore be fairly presumed that the destruction of the said deed was one great object of the assassin? At present, however, I shall not give my ideas any further upon this part of the melancholy subject.

The above account is verified by the affidavit of Mary Tomkins herself; by her mother, as to the most prominent parts of it. Mr. Bartholemew also, as far as the preparation and execution of the said deed of gift, has proved the fact by his affidavit.

If this poor woman had the means of going into the Court of Equity, would she not be able to establish her claim? And while there exists an equitable claim on the part of any one, can it be said there is a complete forfeiture to the Crown? It is hoped Mr. Maule will consider the case of this poor woman.

The furniture of the late Mrs. Donatty was on Saturday sold on the premises in Robert-street, by the hammer of Mr. Orchard; and the crowd of persons was so great, that, it was found necessary to hold the sale in the yard behind the house. The furniture was very old fashioned, and, owing to the peculiar habits of the deceased, had been but badly kept; yet it sold for good prices, and we noticed a portriat of the late Michael Donatty, which though damaged fetched 15 guineas. To forward the purposes of justice, marks of blood have been allowed to remain in the passage; but during the sale they were so completely covered as to be scarcely visible.

[*The Observer*,—*Sept.* 23.

THE SEA SERPENT,

A few months back the American papers teemed with accounts of a sea serpent said to be off the coast. By the following extract from a New York paper of the 15th ultimo, it would seem this animal was not an imaginary one. but that it had actually been taken; "Mr. John Beers, a resident of Middletown, county of Mon-mouth (N. J.) who arrived in this city on Wednesday night last, states, that a monstrous ereature, between thirty and forty feet in length, and eighteen feet round, was captured on Monday last, in a Cove at Brown's Point, near Middletown Point. The monster was discovered for two or three days previously, having the appearance of a large log floating, with two bunches, which afterwards proved to be fins. Two men shot balls into him from muskets, which had no effect. He continued flouncing about, but was unable, from the shallowness of the water, to get off. Five or six boats were then riggid and manned, and went in pursuit, and succeeded in putting five harpoons into him, which drove him on the shore, where they lanced and killed him. The creature has been skinned, and it required two hours and six men to drag the skin about two hundred yards, which is to be stuffed, and will be brought to this city on Tuesday next. A number of old whalers and other seamen have been to view it, and they all declare that they never have seen any animal of the same kind; and from the description given of the sea serpent they consider it one of that species; that he had no entrails, no heart, but a liver, which produced four barrels of oil, and had six rows of small sharp teeth. The upper part of the tail is about seven feet, and lower about three feet; the skin is of a leadish colour, and will sharpen a knife like a stone; the throat large enough to pass a large man."

THE CAMPHOR TREE OF SUMATRA.—The harbour of Tapanooly is most noble and extensive. The hills come down to its edge, and are clothed with luxuriant forests of camphor, &c. One settlement is on a very small island in the middle of it, most romantically situated, where there is a small fort, two or three houses for the resident and his assistants, and a small bazaar of perhaps three or 400 people. The population around is very scanty, and their villages are situated in the hollow of the hills, where they lie hid till you come close upon them. The *comphor trees* are the monarchs of the forest, being often a hundred feet perpendicular to the first branch; and they are as straight as masts. We ordered one to be cut down, and got a little camphor from it. The camphor is found in concrete masses, in cracks and hollows in the heart of the tree. Very little of it finds its way to Europe; it chiefly goes to China, where it bears a price about thirty times that of China comphor, which is the article we use. The latter is the produce of the *Lauras Comphora*, obtained by boiling; the former of an imperfectly known genus, called by Gaertner, who only saw the fruit, *Pyro balanops*, and is the natural product of the tree. It is not exactly known what occasions its enormous value in China, 3000 dollars a pecul, of 133lbs. It has been supposed that it was mixed with their own camphor, and sold again in that adulterated state; but the difference in price renders this improbable. I rather suspect that the Chinese, whose epicurism is very extraordinary and very different from ours, use it in some way or other for culinary purposes. Besides the campho, the tree yields an oil which is very powerful It only flowers once in four or five years and was not in flower when I was there. I got however some specimens last year.—*From a letter read before the Wernerian Society, May* 18, 1822.

LAW.

INTERESTING LAW REPORTS FOR OCTOBER.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,—Oct. 21.

COOKE v. BELL.—This was a curious case, in which the plaintiff sought to recover compensation to the amount of 150*l.* for a similar sum that had been fraudulently and unjustly obtained from him by the defendant.

Mr. Scarlett said the defendant was a Mr. Henry Nugent Bell, who, in advertisements and notices, was in the habit of describing himself as the poor man's friend in need,—as a man more capable of recovering estates, investigating titles, and drawing up pedigrees, than any other individual in the three kingdoms. This gentleman, as he understood, had recently written a book, detailing the proceedings which had been had, and in carrying on which he was said to be a principal agent, on behalf of the successful claimant of the Huntingdon peerage. Of that work the learned counsel knew nothing of his own knowledge. He had been told that it contained some very romantic affidavits; but he should not now deliver any opinion on the subject. The plaintiff (Mr. Cooke) conceived that he was entitled to certain estates which had belonged to an uncle of his, long since deceased. He had heard of Mr. Bell, whose chambers were in the Adelphi. In the hope, through Mr. Bell's exertions of getting possession of his late uncle's estates, he had an interview with the defendant. The defendant appeared touched with compassion for the peculiarity of his case—declared that he saw something in his very face which marked him for a man entitled to a large estate—and even threw out a sort of speculative suggestion that he might have a claim to some dormant peerage or other. It was very shortly after this meeting that Mr. Cooke received from the defendant a letter which was to this effect—by the bye (continued Mr. Scarlett) it is addressed to "—— Cooke, Esq." So that you see, gentlemen of the Jury, he had already elevated my unfortunate client from a plain tradesman, and "Mr." (the appellation to which he was really entitled) to an Esquire—"Sir,—I have reflected this morning on the statement that you made to me relative to the claim you would make to the estates of the late Mr. Cooke, and having considered of the business, I have no objection to undertake it. But I beg to state, that as barristers cannot legally bring actions, or recover any sums for, or on account of professional fess, and as I have already suffered very considerably in consequence of my inability to bring such actions with effect, I am obliged to have a considerable sum in advance. Previous to which it will be necessary to lay down a course of proceeding to which it will be proper to adhere without any deviation. In the first place I shall read over, and make abstracts from your late uncle's will In the next place, a pedigree must be compiled" (the jury would observe that if one was wanting, it could be prepared and compiled against occasion)—"compiled to show your descent from, and affinity to, the late Mr. Cooke, according to the laws of descent and genealogy"—Descent and genealogy! why, the jury would readily imagine, that on a plain and simple man like Mr Cooke, such hard and astounding words as these must have had the same terrifying and overwhelming effect as the portentous sayings of the Weird Sisters in the cave of Macbeth. The letter proceeded thus:—"I could not for a sum less than fifty pounds compile a title" (this is a good round sum to charge for proving a man to be the nephew of his uncle, to be sure). "Consider your case—advice with counsel on it, and procure such other assistance as may be necessary. I shall await your answer."

The Lord Chief Justice imagined that Mr. Bell was not in fact a barrister. At all events the Court would not presume that he was.

Mr. Scarlett proceeded. Under date of the 4th of December, Mr. B. wrote another letter to Mr. Cooke, for more money. It was to this effect:—"My dear Sir, I send you the pedigree of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Gidding-hall, and the pedigree of the Farenes I also send you the statement of your case. Since the 26th of

October last, you must be aware that I have been constantly engaged on your account: and you are aware that my time is valuable, and a man must be paid for it. My exertions and expences on your account have been various; and they may be summed up under the following heads—searching in the College of Arms and in Doctors Commons—various attendances or Sir George Nayler—searching, painting and emblazoning arms—preparing pedigree, &c. All this has amounted to a great deal, and made you my debtor, and thus it becomes indispensably necessary that I should have some more money to carry on the war. There will be counsel's fees and other expences to pay, and more will be required for those purposes: after which I trust I shall be able to establish your claim to the estates of your late uncle." The heir at law, the Counsel observed, must of course be entitled to those real estates, and the nephew was the heir at law. This letter concluded with a request for another hundred pounds. The plaintiff consulted his friend Mr. Woodburne on the subject, and he thinking Cooke fairly entitled, and that it would therefore be a pity to starve the cause, advanced that sum of money. In a few days after payment of this 100l., the plaintiff and his friend called at the defendant's house in the Adelphi: at the door they found a tall Irish porter, who informed them that Mr. Bell had gone to Ireland, and would not be back for some weeks. It was March however, before the defendant returned, and on consulting with him, he told the plaintiff and Mr. Woodbourne that so many difficulties had intervened, and there seemed so little chance of prosecuting Mr. Cooke's claim, that he did not think it worth while to go on. They then asked defendant whether he would return the 150l.? but this defendant declined doing. The learned counsel then produced the bill of Mr. Bell for his services, observing that he would not attempt to read it, for that would be too alarming to the Jury. He would merely say, that all which they might have heard about doctors' bill,—aye and lawyers' bills too, was infinitely outdone by this account. [Mr. Scarlett here produced a bill of a most appalling length and dens writing. He read the first item, which consisted of charges for going into the city or coming out again; searching in Doctors' Commons; consulting with Mr. Cooke, with Mr. Woodburne, and with other gentlemen; looking over records in the Herald's College and the College of Arms; reading in the Gentleman's Magazine, in order to see whether the defendant, on plaintiff's behalf, "could discover in that popular work" any traces of Mr. Cooke's family connexions, or the sale of the estates in question, and a recapitulation of some 30 jaunts, or upwards, which the defendant had made into the city and elsewhere for these purposes, and which occasioned him so much fatigue, that for coach-hire alone he felt it necesary to charge 3l. 3s.] Whatever might be Mr. Bell's merit in respect of the Huntingdon peerage, it was but too certain that he had got the 150l. of his client's money, and this it was that the jury by their verdict would direct to be repaid.

—— Woodburne was then called, and examined by Mr. Tindal—Witness said that on attending with Cooke at Bell's chambers, Bell said that as a barrister he could except no solicitor's fees; but he must have 50l. to carry the business on. Witness advanced the money, for which he gave a check on Coutts and Co.

The Lord Chief Justice inquired who was counsel for Mr. Bell? His Lordship was answered that it was an undefended cause

The same witness proved the subsequent payment of 100l. also advanced by him.

Mr. Scarlett here interposed and said, that as this was an undefended cause he felt some difficulty in proceeding further. It appeared that after Mr. Bell's return in March, he made an appointment to meet the plaintiff and his friend, observing that on their meeting every thing would be arranged. When that interview took place he declined returning the money he had received. The learned counsel did not wish to proceed for more than the 150l. which had been paid to him.

The Lord Chief Justice observed, that as Mr. Cooke, the deceased, died in 1792, the defendant had had some thirty years' search to make at any rate, for which some compensation must be allowed; and he put it to the jury whether it might not be proper to find a verdict for the 100l. subsequently paid!

The jury, under his lordship's direction, found a verdict for the plaintiff for 100l.; costs 40 shillings.

POLICE.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.—SATURDAY.

On the sitting of the Court this day, *Thomas Bates*, a man of very decent appearance and nearly sixty years of age, who has kept a green grocer's shop in Camomile street for 30 years, during which time he maintained an excellent character, and who was on Friday convicted on the evidence of three girls, about twelve years of age, the children of respectable parents living in Bate's neighbourhood, of having exposed his person, and committed acts of great indecency with each of them when they were sent by their parents to this shop, was brought up to receive the judgement of the Court. The Chairman addressed the prisoner and said.—He had been found guilty on the clearest evidence, of a crime which made it a heart rending task to many gentlemen on the bench to know how he should be adequately punished: as, if at his age, he was to be punished in proportion to his crime, the probability was, he would not survive it. The crime of which he was convicted was so abominable as to be scarcely credible, and if heard in private society, every one would think it impossible that a man at his time of life, who was himself a father and a grandfather could be guilty of it; but it had been too clearly proved to be now doubted. It appeared that his character down to the time of the discovery of this wickedness, was so good, that even his prosecutors were ready to bear testimony to it, and a memorial had, since his conviction, been presented to the bench by his neighbours, stating the goodness of his character and praying for a mild punishment. The Court was willing to pay every attention to such strong testimonies of previous good character, and also to the circumstances of his age and apparently week state of health; but society must be protected from crimes so dangerous to morals and happiness, and he (the learned Chairman) was afraid the public would not be satified with the judgment he was about to pronounce, but would think it slight, compared with the offence. The prisoner was then sentenced to six months imprisonment in the House of Correction; the first 14 and the last 14 days to be solitary.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Saturday week, Oct. 6, an inquisition was held on the body of Mr. Thos. Baker Goodwin, at the residence of the deceased, Skinner-street, Snow-hill.—A servant in the family, Hannah Wickins, stated, that on Friday night, between nine and ten o'clock, her master came home. He went out to breakfast. After he came home, he took supper with a gentleman. After supper he called to her to bring him some hot water, as he wished to take some salts, which he thought would remove a violent pain in his stomach. She brought him some water, and she saw him mix some rum and wajer very weak. She did not see him mix the salts After he had drank the rum and water he went to bed. About five o'clock the next morning she heard her mistress scream violently; she ran up stairs, and saw her mistress wringing her hands in the greatest distress. She saw her master lying on the floor at the foot of the bed. She heard a kind of rattling in his throat; he sighed once or twice and then expired.—Mr. George Mason, surgeon, stated, that he was called at half-past five that morning, to attend the deceased, Mr. Goodwin. He found him dead. He had been lying on the ground a quarter of an hour; and, from the statement of Mrs. Goodwin, he was of opinion that he died as soon as he fell on the ground. He found, in the deceased's room, about an ounce of oxalic acid. On looking at a glass, an incrustation was found at the bottom; upon his tasting the sedement, he found that it was strongly impregnated with oxalic acid. The usual symptoms produced by taking oxalic acid, is violent sickness and sometimes the vomitting of blood. The body had been opened, and appeared in every respect healthy, except the stomach, the inner coat of which was completely destroyed. The appearances of the stomach were such as would he caused by the taking of oxalic acid. The chymical agency of the poison had continued its effect, after death, upon the stomach, and reduced it to a black pulp; in fact, oxalic acid was so very subtile, when swallowed, that its effects were the instant destruction of human life. Oxalic acid so much resembles salts, that it cannot be distinguished from it without a close inspection.—Coroner: When such deleterious ingredients are sold, the word "*poison*" ought to be stamped or written upon the paper by the vender. Does any person belonging to the deceased know how he became possessed of the oxalic acid?—Brother of the deceased; Not one of the family has any knowledge upon the subject. The acid was purchased by my brother while he was out.—Mr. Merton, a gentleman who had for some years been a particular friend of the deceased, was examined as to the state of mind the deceased was in on Friday. Mr. Merton stated, that he was in his company in the morning, and in the evening also, for more than an hour. In the morning he complained of a pain in his stomach. He saw him in the evening, and he thought the deceased appeared better and more lively than he had been for some time before.—Surgeon Hurlock said, Mrs. Goodwin informed him that she was awoke by the groans of her husband in excessive pain, and that before she had time to call for assistance, he was speechless and dying.—The Coroner proceeded to sum up the evidence, and the Jury consulted for a short time and returned a verdict—"Died from taking oxalic acid in mistake for Epsom salts."

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Selections.

SERENADE.

From "Happiness, a Tale for the Grave and the Gay."

Oh, wake, love, wake, can such an hour,
Be lent alone to slumber's power?
Oh, no! 'twas made
For the moon-light walks, where lovers meet,
And the silver songs, and the music sweet,
Of their serenade.

And rise, love, rise, the queen of night
Upbraids thy rest, for her smiles are bright
On thy casement now;
And the fairest forms of love and bliss
Are awake, and abroad in a night like this—
Then, where art thou?

O, quit, love, quit those visions blest,
That hover around thy couch of rest,
From realms above;
Forget, if thou canst, the halcyon theme,
And wake to as holy, as happy a dream—
The dream of love.

And hark, love, hark to yon melody faint,
'Tis the song of the nightingale pouring her plaint
To the starry ray;
But the only orbs that can cheer my night,
And bless my song with their looks of light—
Oh, where are they?

And list, love, list, 'mid the silence around,
Thou shalt hear beside, the murmur'd sound
Of thy lover's lay:
As he sings, that the earth and the skies are dim,
And the beauty of night hath no beauty for him,
While thou art away.

Then wake thee, wake, thou sweetest flower,
And quit for a moment thy virgin bower,
For thy true love's sake;
There is nought to harm thee, around, or on high,
The earth is tranquil, and so is the sky—
Then wake, love, wake.

She hears, she wakes; from her window far,
The well-known sound of her lover's guitar
Hath caught her ear;
And see at her casement she takes her stand,
And waving slow her lily hand,
She wafts a kiss to her cavalier.

STANZAS,

(WRITTEN IN A LADY'S ALBUM.)

One day, as perch'd by Fanny's chair
I listen'd to her chat so blithe,
I turn'd my head, and who was there,
But gruff old Time, with glass and scythe!
He, when he saw me, nodded low
His single lock;—full well knows he
That poets are his lords below,
And therefore pays them courtesy.

"And prithee," said I, with a bow,
"Old Haymaker, what dost thou here?
And come to mow o'er a brow
Thou hast not touch'd for many a year?

"Beware! if to my Fanny's eyes
Or cheeks those darts do aught of wrong,
I'll disappoint thee of thy prize,
And shrine them in immortal song"
The graybeard answer'd,—"'Tis, indeed,
A task I've oft in vain essay'd;
For they, who are my friends at need,
In this distress refuse their aid.

"Sickness, who wins me many breasts,
Assails this active nymph in vain:
And care, my pioneer, protests
He can't find entrance to her brain.

"And yet I've often ventur'd near,
Attempting, in my stealthy way,
With my slow-working razor here,
To pilfer them by charm away.

"But when I view the simple grace
That crown the dear provoking charmer,
Her cheerful smiles, and merry face,
I can't find in my heart to harm her!"

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things,
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

DOMESTIC TELEGRAPH.—This is a very superior invention to bells. It is intended to convey orders to servants, which they can instantly execute, without the usual loss of time in going to receive a verbal command. Mr. Pearson the inventor (a resident at Boston in America) conceived the possibility of surmounting the difficulties that walls and distance opposed to his success, and of preventing the necessity of speech. The master is obeyed as promptly as possible, and the servant, certain of understanding his orders, need not fear the effects of want of memory. Mr. Pearson's telegraph consists of two dials, divided in the same manner, each of the needles is subject to the same movement at the same time, and over the same space. The communication of the movement from one needle to the other, was the only difficulty in this mechanical problem; this obstacle has been ingeniously surmounted. One of the dials is placed in the master's room, and can be made an elegant decoration; the other in any situation most convenient to servants. Every one of the divisions, which can be multiplied at pleasure, represents an order by an understood sign or figure; the master points the needle of his dial to the sign or command he wishes to be obeyed, and that instant the signal is repeated on the dial fixed up for the servants' use. This telegraph is easily constructed and of very trifling expense.

Henry Lawes, who composed the music of Milton's *Mask of Comus*, is said to have been the first who introduced the Italian style of music into England, but he strongly censured the prevailing fondness for Italian words. "To make the public sensible of this ridiculous humour," says he, "I took a table or index of old Italian songs, and this index, (which, read together, made a strange medley of nonsense) I set to a varied air, and gave out that it came from Italy, whereby it hath passed for a rare Italian song."

BITTERNESS.—There are two salts of nauseous bitterness, namely, nitrate of silver, and hyposulphate of soda, which, when mixed, produce an intense sweetness (see Mr. Herschell's observations on the hydrosulphureous acid, in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal) This striking fact shows how little we know of the way in which bodies affect the organs of taste. Sweetness and bitterness like acidity, seem to depend on no particular principle, but to be regulated by the state of combination in which the same principles exist at different times.

ON TICK.—To go on trust.—The term is supposed to be a diminutive of ticket. Decker, in his *Gull's Hornbook*, speaking of the gallants who go by water to the playhouse, says—"No matter upon landing whether you have money or no; you may swim in twenty of their boats over the river upon ticket."

The following anecdote, if correct, supplies a singular instance of family inaptitude and indifference in the present era of literary curiosity:—"A short time before the publication of the memoirs of John Evelyn, Mr. Upcott, of the London Institution, was at Wotton, in Surrey, the residence of the Evelyn family; and, sitting after supper with Lady Evelyn, and Mrs. Molineux, his attention was attracted to a tippet made of feathers, on which the latter was employed. 'Ah, Mrs. Molyneux, we have all of us our hobbies,' said Mr. Upcott—'Very true, Mr. Upcott,' rejoined Lady Evelyn, 'and may I take the liberty of asking what yours is?'—'Why mine, madam, from a very early age, has been the collecting of the handwriting of men of eminence.' 'What! I suppose,' Mrs. Molyneux said, 'you would care for things like these;' unfolding one of her thread-cases, which was formed of a letter written by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.—'Indeed I should, very much.' 'Oh, if that be your taste,' said Lady Evelyn, 'we can easily satisfy you. This house is full of such matters: there is a whole washing-basket full of letters and other papers of old Mr. Evelyn, in the garret, which I was so tired of seeing, that I ordered the housemaid, the other day, to light the fires with them; but probably she may not yet have done it.—The bell was rung, the basket appeared untouched, and the result was the publication of the memoirs of John Evelyn."

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—A member of one of the learned professions was driven his dennet along the road at Tooting, in Surrey, when he overtook a pedlar, with his pack, and enquired what he had to sell. The man produced among other things, a pair of cotton braces—they were sixpence, he said. The gentleman paid the money, and then said, "You have, I suppose, a licence?" Y——e—s," was the reply, hesitatingly. "I should like to see it." After some further delay, it was produced' "My good fellow, all's right I see, Now, as I do not want these things you shall have them again for threepence." The bargain was struck; but how was the querist surprised, on his arrival at Fulham, to find a summons to attend before the county magistracy, by whom he was fined in the full penalty for selling goods on the king's highway, without a hawker's license:—he is a lawyer.

ADVANTAGES IN LONDON.—At a small baker's at the court-end of the town, any persons so disposed may step in, and have, as we are informed by a notice in chalk over the door, his or her "*vitals* baked here;" and not far from this spot resides an industrious individual, whose avocation cannot be too generally made known, as it may save many families, the very considerable expense generally attending upon moving from one house to another—"*Messages*," says he, on a board slung out at his window, "delivered to all parts of the town by me, *Timothy Trudge*."

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